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The March *of the* Nations

By RUFUS STEELE

Germany Bows to Rigid Rules

Al Smith Says Act as in War

France Passes Hard Budget

Senators Hear 'Shorn Lamb'

Paris Women May Force Vote

A Woman Enters U. S. Cabinet

CHANCELLOR HITLER puts Germany under iron rule. President von Hindenburg signs a decree which suspends personal liberty. It withholds for the present freedom of the press, right of assembly, secrecy of letters and telegrams, and gives the police the right to search homes without a warrant and to requisition property. In this fight on the Communists after the firing of the Reichstag building and discovery of a Communist uprising plot, capital punishment is provided for treason, incendiarism, kidnaping and the poisoning of wells. Where states do not carry out the rigid new measures the Federal Government will step in. This is ruthless warfare on the Reds, ahead of the March 5 election. Out of days of violence the world will hope Germany emerges upon the right road to peace—the highway to the sound rehabilitation of a great, if harassed nation.

* * *

¶ Washington sees Alfred E. Smith as a star witness before the Senate Committee on Economics. "The condition we are in," he states, "is something like war. We have got to battle with this thing the way we do with an enemy, and just cut out all the red tape and go to it." He recommends a bond sale after the manner of the Liberty bond sales for public works to give wide employment. He also advocates recognition of Russia, consolidation of railroads, a moratorium on war debts and mortgage foreclosures. There was unity and little trouble in the country when fighting the war—There should be unity and little trouble now.

* * *

¶ France sees Premier Daladier and the Cabinet win victory in a critical struggle over the March provisional budget. The Senate and House pass the compromise measure which starts France on the way to financial rehabilitation after warnings that overthrow of the Government might also mean an end of the parliamentary régime. Government employees' salaries are cut from 2 to 8 per cent, income taxes increase 10 per cent. Thus half of a deficit of 10,500,000 francs is cared for—Despite threats of government employees and many citizens of trouble if the burden fell on them.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Senate Banking and Currency Committee hears the sorry story of a self-styled "shorn lamb." Edgar E. Brown of Pottsville, Penna., testifies that in 1927 he disposed of his theater and invested his capital of $225,000 in foreign bonds and domestic stocks on the advice of the National City Company. He had "abiding faith" in the company's salesmen and knew no particulars of his securities. When the crash came in October, 1929, he was sold out for $6000 and is now dependent on the "poor board." The Senate prolongs the inquiry—The investment affiliates of other big banks are to have the magnifying glass turned on them.

* * *

¶ Minneapolis hears leading educators tell of the stiff battle to keep up standards in the public schools in readjustment times. The session of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association consents to postponement of building, reduction of salaries and increase of the pupil load with decrease in number of teaching positions, but fights mistaken slashes by harassed taxpayers. If the Federal Government helps railroads and banks, say educators, it should come to the aid of the schools—It has a vital stake in every child.

* * *

¶ Paris sees its active woman suffragists take a new tack in their fight for the ballot. The French Woman Suffrage Union decides that its members shall refuse to pay taxes unless suffrage is granted without delay. This act, which is meant to coerce Parliament into granting the long-sought rights, is timed with regard to making it effective. Again and again the Chamber of Deputies has voted female suffrage, but each time the Senate has refused to approve. The women leaders believe they may accomplish something now—Taxes are the material thing France most needs.

* * *

¶ Chile ordered flour packed in wood to avoid buying foreign bags. The millers couldn't get wood, bakeries couldn't get flour, people went breadless—Now Chile bangs back to bags.

* * *

¶ President-Elect Roosevelt shows that he approves of women in high political office. One of his first acts as Governor of New York was to appoint Miss Frances Perkins as head of the State Department of Labor and a member of his council. Now he officially announces her as Secretary of Labor, the first woman to hold place in a President's Cabinet. She is a liberal in her economic and sociological views, and is expected to bring drastic reorganization to the Department of Labor. Mr. Roosevelt says he is proud of Miss Perkins, but another man is doubtless prouder still—In private life the Secretary-to-be is Mrs. Paul Wilson.

Book Week Donors Give 25,000 Volumes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

IN RESPONSE to a request for "unemployed" books made by the public library recently, 25,000 volumes have been taken from private shelves and placed in general public circulation, reports Mr. Everett R. Perry, city librarian.

The library held a book-giving week in order to replenish its stacks, for funds to replace discarded books were not available. Everyone who had an idle book in his home was asked to share it with a neighbor. Sixty per cent of the volumes were fiction of sufficient interest to be useful. Nonfiction volumes were not of as high quality, but contained many valuable works. The library also received 10,000 copies of periodicals and 200 bound volumes of magazines.

Hollywood Tricks Camera by Stage Craft Illusions

Old Stunts Made by Lens Give Way to Effects Recorded on Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Presentation of the unusual and fantastic in motion pictures has graduated from the mere "camera trick" to become what is known as effect photography, creating new atmosphere for the screen, lowering costs, and eliminating physical risks for actors, animals and equipment, according to Mr. Earl Theisen, chairman of the museum committee, Society of Motion Picture Engineers.

Effect photography is one of the three general classifications into which devices for the production of illusion in motion pictures can be divided, says Mr. Theisen.

Previously, camera "tricks" were called upon for such stage mechanics. But now illusions are formed before the camera, and not by it. Many different steps may be necessary. In the photographing of a recent picture, "King Kong," seven different processes were necessary to complete one single strip of film.

A common process is the "glass shot." Some of it will be found in nearly every motion picture. However, the expert glass artist will not let that be known. As explained by Mr. Theisen, the "glass shot" employs a special type of scenery, painted upon glass, designed to blot out some features of a landscape while adding others.

For instance, one may see a motion picture setting with high mountains and a feudal castle in the background. Before it some horsemen are riding. The general method of making such a scene is to set up plates of glass several feet in front of the camera, and paint upon them the castle and mountains in such a manner as to cover every part of the landscape except that portion where the riders can be seen. That portion of the glass is clear.

When the camera "sees" the horsemen riding along in the foreground, it records them with a background of castles and mountains, and the whole is blended realistically. Telephone poles and, perhaps, a stray factory or so, which may have been present in the real background, are covered by the painting.

Mr. Theisen finds that the "rear projection" process is very useful in the studios. The name is descriptive of the method. Motion pictures are projected upon a screen before which the actors perform. Then a camera photographs both the actors and the moving background. This allows the director freedom to direct his cast without concern for difficulties in securing a perfect setting.

There are many other interesting processes and methods for securing unique effects. A very tedious one is known as animating. It consists in giving the semblance of action to dummies, models, objects—in fact, anything.

In animated photography, each movement must be photographed separately. Models must be moved with great care and precision. Every bit of action is modeled by hand, stage by stage, to be in accord with normal movements. When all the photographs are run off simultaneously, the illusion of action is created.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, March 1, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8
Financial News—Page 9
News of Sports—Page 10

Features

Women's Activities—Home Making 6
The Home Forum 7
"Open thou mine eyes"
[With Spanish Translation]
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

Funny what a little preposition will do! A certain dealer's sign was so helpful that it was made the heading of an editorial "Going Out for Business."

Today's article in the "Your Turn to Make a Speech" deals with "Winging One's Words." Do not miss this helpful bit on the Women's Activities—Home Making page (note new name).

What color is your cat? Read "Hints for Cat-Lovers" on the Home Forum page and govern yourself accordingly.

A new feature, "Pict-O-Grams" makes its début on the Daily Features page. You may find it an interesting wit-sharpener.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and another selection of the week's best cartoons.

Mr. Foster's third and concluding article in his "Installment Interest Charges" series appears tomorrow.

Vital Rôle in Civic Affairs Set as Goal to Teachers

Keep in Middle of Current to Avoid Stagnation, One Speaker Says—Abandon Red Tape in Administration, Another Advises

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 1—Frank statements of ways in which teachers should improve themselves and their schools occupied a large part of today's sessions of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

The delegates adopted a report of the emergency commission in education pledging themselves to the double task of doing all that they can to cut school costs and of enlisting the aid of the public to defend education against unwise economies.

One of the most outspoken critics today was Mr. Clyde R. Miller of Teachers College, Columbia University, who said: "We have failed to know ourselves and our schools. We have not seen clearly. We have promised more than the school, as it exists, could deliver. It is the responsibility of teachers, also, to have a clear picture of the school order of which they and the school are a part. Here our failure has been signal.

"Our elementary schools cannot reconstruct society, but had our universities these past 20 years been teaching realistically about politics and economics, it is conceivable that we should have adapted ourselves to the new machine age with less stress and less suffering."

Teachers should go to citizens' forums and discussion groups to hear what the schools are for and then develop greater skill in teaching and take a more vital part in their communities than they have done, said Dr. A. L. Threlkeld, superintendent of schools, Denver, Colo.

"Teachers must take their place in the middle of the current," Dr. Threlkeld added, "not be content to float peacefully in outer eddies, where stagnation is always imminent."

Mr. E. C. Hartwell, superintendent of schools, Buffalo, N. Y., directed his attack against wasteful red tape which requires a principal to make out eight requisitions for a box of chalk or the visa of nine different persons before a manual training teacher can obtain a hundred feet of pine lumber.

The textbook today is a better teaching instrument than it ever has been, declared Dr. B. R. Buckingham of Harvard University, and Dr. Charles R. Judd of the University of Chicago called for a reorganization of the curriculum, with greater emphasis than ever before on social training.

It is "unsound, illogical, absurd, and imprudent," according to Dr. Thomas H. Briggs of Teachers College, Columbia, to give to "any and every teacher the right to propa-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Mortgage Aid Stops Violence In Farm States

Improved Morale Shown in Reports Made on Rural Finances

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—Observance of mortgage foreclosure holidays proclaimed by state governors and debtors' relief legislation passed or pending have effected a cessation of violence in five farming states, according to reports received here.

Emergency relief action by the Iowa Legislature is having a stabilizing influence, states Mr Charles E. Hearst, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. Even though some disturbances have occurred, conditions on the whole are improving, he said. The farmer is no longer faced with stark eviction, for in all worthy cases he may obtain temporary foreclosure suspension under the new law.

Many mortgage holders have ageed to pay taxes and waive interest if the farmer carries on. In other cases adjustments have been achieved by conciliation councils. This action has improved morale, protecting the social structure of the community, it is stated.

Wisconsin's new mortgage law, giving the courts discretionary power to delay foreclosures for as long as three years, has ended riots by "embattled farmers," it is reported.

Ten measures before the Kansas Legislature aim to relieve the indebted farmer by providing moratoriums, reducing interest rates and denying mortgage holders the right of deficiency judgment.

The Farm Bureau of Gray County, Kan., has organized a mortgage council to negotiate compromises on property scheduled for foreclosure. A six months' stay of execution is in effect in four counties.

In Nebraska since Gov. Charles W. Bryan asked mortgage holders to suspend foreclosure action, there has been a lull in the activity of the Farmers' Holiday Association. A two-year moratorium bill is now pending in the Senate, having been passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 87 to 4.

In Minnesota, Gov. Floyd B. Olson's proclamation halting foreclosures until May 1 has been defied by sheriffs in two counties, with the result that the legality of the Chief Executive's act may be tested in the courts.

Merchants Oppose Chile Packing Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 1—Another attempt at economic nationalism has failed here.

Some time ago the Government dictated a decree law compelling the packing of potatoes, flour and other commodities in wooden cases in order to avoid expenditure of money on foreign bags and sacks and to help the domestic timber industry. It reckoned without the trading and consuming community and now, because wooden packing is more costly in manufacture and transportation and does harm to the products, the law is honored more in the breach than the observance.

The central Chilean milling association explained that it had been materially impossible for them to observe the law obliging them to pack 60 per cent of their flour in wooden cases.

In view of this, the millers suspended deliveries and, as a consequence, the bakers were obliged to close their establishments. The Government thereupon took energetic measures to avoid the risk of a bread famine in the cities, with the result that the previous law was practically nullified.

Mysterious Loan By National City Went to Official

Port Authority Head Said to Have Got $10,020 on Unsecured Note

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—A mysterious $10,020 listed in National City Company records in its reserve fund set aside to pay contingent expenses in floating a $66,000,000 loan for the Port of New York Authority in 1931 was described in the stock market inquiry before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today by officers of the company as a loan to Mr. John Ramsey, general manager of the Port Authority.

Mr. Horace C. Sylvester Jr., vice-president of the National City Company in charge of the municipal bond department, said the company had turned the $10,020 over to the National City Bank to be lent without security to Mr. Ramsey, who was hard pressed to meet demands upon him. He admitted that the City Company had competition from other investment concerns in its bid for the bond issue.

No payment either on interest or principal of the loan has been made by Mr. Ramsey, it was testified by Mr. Edward F. Barrett, vice-president of the National City Bank, who described the transaction as a "demand loan." Mr. Ramsey, he said, has never been asked to pay.

Only Time in 20 Years

"Is it customary for the National City Company to carry loans in a reserve fund?" Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, inquired of Mr. Sylvester.

The investment company official replied that he knew of no other instance during his 20 years of experience where this had been done. He explained that it was looked upon as accommodation to Mr. Ramsey and payment was expected within a short time.

Closing its 10-day inquiry into the affairs of the National City Bank and the National City Company, the committee called to the stand Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, and queried him about the powers of the exchange to suspend or expel members found guilty of unethical practices. The exchange has final authority to strike from its market list the securities of any company where penalty is found necessary, Mr. Whitney said. Pools, he told the committee, do not violate the rules of the exchange.

Shorn Lamb Tells of Shearing

Assured by action of the Senate yesterday that its investigation will be continued by the next session of Congress, the committee paused in its questioning of financiers to hear from one who described himself as a "shorn lamb" as a result of dealings with the National City Company.

Mr. Edgar E. Brown, former theater owner and producer, who came here to testify from his home in Pottsville, Penna., told the committee that in 1927 he had a fortune of $225,000 which he invested on advice of a National City Company salesman in foreign bonds. When the crash came in October, 1929, he was sold out for $6000. Now he is unemployed, he told the committee, and dependent on the "poor board."

After the Senate yesterday passed the resolution of Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado to continue the committee's authority for this investigation after March 4, Mr. Pecora, committee investigator, said that an extensive investigation of investment affiliates of other large banks was planned. He declined to name them at this time.

French Indicate Arms Reduction For Cut in Debt

Premier Voices Gratitude for Roosevelt's Gesture of Conciliation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 1—Responding to President-Elect Roosevelt's offer of collaboration with France on the question of revising war debts, M. Edouard Daladier, the Prime Minister, today conveyed to the people of the United States France's gratitude and the pledge of his Government to work in the closest accord with America and Britain in seeking solution of all economic and political problems.

The continuity of his Cabinet having been assured by Parliament's passage of the budget bill this morning, M. Daladier at his own request addressed to the Anglo-American Press Association and to the American Ambassador, Mr. Walter E. Edge, who was also a guest, his appreciation of America's gesture and his willingness to coöperate effectively in combating the present crisis.

Going further than any previous French Prime Minister, M. Daladier, who is also Minister of War, admitted the close connection between the problems of disarmament and debts. This is interpreted as indication that he will be more willing than his predecessors to envisage concessions in disarmament to compensate debt reduction.

M. Daladier announced his determination to disprove the legend that France "is armed to the teeth and opposed to any actual reduction of armaments." He pointed to the cut of 500,000,000 francs, about $20,000,000, in military expenditure just approved by Parliament as evidence of France's willingness to make concrete concessions even unilaterally.

Rejecting force as incapable of accomplishing anything truly constructive, M. Daladier affirmed that "France seeks peace not only through juridical means such as arbitration, but also through a general reduction of all armed forces subjected to efficacious control."

The French Government was able to turn its full attention to various important international problems such as debts, diplomacy and disarmament, strengthened both politically and financially by Parliament's passage of the provisional budget bill for the month of March.

The Chamber and Senate finally responded to warnings of its leaders that to overthrow the Government would mark the beginning of the end of the parliamentary régime and passed a compromise measure which starts France well on the way to financial rehabilitation.

Though the bill only applies to March it incorporates important economies and fiscal reforms which will apply during the whole year, and which are estimated to produce 4,684,000,000 francs, about $187,000,000, toward correcting a deficit of approximately 10,500,000,000 francs.

The Government put a question of confidence in both houses to obtain acceptance of that portion of the project dealing with cuts in the pay of state employees.

Bankruptcy Bill Passed by House Up for Signature

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—Acting swiftly to secure relief for hard-pressed debtors throughout the country before the session ends, the House today overwhelmingly adopted Senate amendments to the bankruptcy reform bill and sent the emergency measure to the President for his signature.

In the form finally adopted, the measure provides machinery whereby individuals, groups of farmers and railroads may reach legal compositions with their creditors without going through the destructive liquidations incident to bankruptcy proceedings.

The final vote was 207 to 26. Major opposition during the hour of debate permitted under House rules centered around a section inserted by the Senate prohibiting railroads which seek compositions under the act from applying "yellow-dog" contracts against their employees. It also prohibited judges or trustees operating under the act from changing wages of employees except by methods now prescribed by law.

Simultaneously with rapid House action on this particular form of emergency legislation, Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York proposed that a special committee be set up consisting of chairmen and ranking minority members of major committees, which will have complete authority over all legislation during the balance of the session.

Nickel Buys Dozen Eggs in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTA, Ga.—When a nickel will buy a dozen eggs, as it is claimed to do at some of the country stores in this community, that's news. Anyway it is a new low price on eggs that hasn't been reached since the War Between the States, according to old residents of this county.

The hens around here evidently haven't heard of technocracy, or more likely have decided to ignore it, for there has been such an overproduction of eggs in Hancock County during the last few weeks that the local market has become surfeited with them and the price of eggs at times has been three dozen for 25 cents for large strictly fresh eggs, with the country stores selling a dozen for 5 cents, according to reports from this community.

To Inflate or Not to Inflate

Shall we inflate, deflate or reflate?

Inflation is an expanding or upward movement, the period ending with the market break in 1929 having been one of inflation. Deflation is in the opposite direction, present conditions being the result of such a process. Reflation is a coined word, meaning inflation so controlled that it is halted at a normal level. In speaking generally of inflation, this control is implied, the word reflation being used in an attempt to divorce the process from whatever unfavorable connotation it may have acquired as a result of the "boom" period.

Whether inflation in some form is desirable or not, the word must be fully understood before any conclusion as to its merits can be drawn.

It describes broadly a process of expanding money and the ensuing rise in prices. By money is meant the entire medium of exchange, consisting of from 5 to 10 per cent cash and the rest bank credit. It can be expanded at one point by debasing or lowering the value of the dollar through decreasing the amount of gold in the gold dollar, by remonetizing silver or by printing more paper currency, and at another point by expanding credit through accelerated loan activity and a greater use or turnover of existing money.

There are, therefore, two chief classifications or methods of inflation: currency expansion and credit expansion.

Currency expansion is supposed to result in credit expansion, but does not always do so, and involves other factors not encountered in mere credit expansion. Advocates of the latter also point out that it is possible to expand credit without resorting first to an increase in cash.

This currency expansion is widely opposed, at least outside Congress, because not only is it claimed to be a questionable, if not dangerous, process, but because it seems unnecessary at present, in the face of an adequate supply of cash, even if made safe and effective.

Reich Cabinet 'Declares War' On Communists

President von Hindenburg Signs Decree Equivalent to Martial Law

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 1 — Personal liberty rights were suspended throughout Germany today under one of the severest emergency decrees in recent years which the Hitler Government has directed against the Communists.

In answer to the burning of the Reichstag building and alleged discovery of terrorism plans in the Communist headquarters in Berlin, President von Hindenburg has signed measures giving powers to the police almost equivalent to martial law.

The decree last night suspends freedom of the press, right of assembly, secrecy of letters, telegrams and telephones, and gives the police the right to search houses without warrant as well as to requisition property. Capital punishment is provided for high treason, incendiarism, damage to railroads, poisoning of water supply, as well as attacks against federal or state executives or kidnaping members of the families of officials and holding them as political hostages.

Power in States Granted

The decree allows the Federal Government temporarily to assume dictatorial control in individual states which fail to carry out protective measures against Communists. The Government declares this provision will not be utilized to the extent of the action in Prussia this summer where the state administration was swept aside by a virtual coup d'état and a Reich dictator placed in control of a state comprising two-thirds of Germany.

The Government's spokesman, explaining the Cabinet's newest invocation of dictatorial powers under the Weimar Constitution, said that "ruthless" warfare is to be waged against Communism in Germany. Events of the last four weeks, he declared, cannot be viewed simply as an ordinary change of government.

Parliamentary Rule Ended

"Parliamentary government ended in Germany when the present Cabinet took office," he declared. "It will stay in office for a long time."

This statement coincides with several made in high circles in recent days, including one by Col. Theodor Duesterberg, one of the leaders of the Nationalist Steel Helmets, that "Hitler has given me his word of honor that regardless of the result of the March 5 elections the ministers active in the present Cabinet will remain in office."

Herr Franz von Papen, Vice-Chancellor, has forecast that following the election there is to be no change in the Fascist-Nationalist complexion of the Cabinet, which is seeking an outright 51 per cent majority on March 5.

Farm Coöperative Wins New Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1—Membership of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, a coöperative organization, was increased by 4000 members during the past year, bringing the total to 42,000, Mr. Quentin Reynolds, general manager, reported at the opening of the annual meeting here last night. Patronage dividend checks amounting to $60,800 will be distributed to members this year, he said.

Dr. Walter C. Wood of New Canaan, Conn., was elected president of the fifth consecutive term. Nearly 800 New England farmers are attending the convention, which closes today.

Mr. W. P. Frost, manager of a mill operated by the exchange at Buffalo, reported that, although the working hours had been reduced 11 per cent and the staff 10 per cent, production capacity had been increased and milling costs reduced.

Coolidge Memory Honored by State In Joint Session

Address by Channing Cox Praises Citizenship of Former President

The Massachusetts Legislature, sitting in joint session today, paid tribute to the memory of one of the State's greatest citizens — Calvin Coolidge. In the very halls where Mr. Coolidge took the oath of office as Governor of the Commonwealth, the voice of his successor in that office, Channing H. Cox, was heard extolling the virtues of the former President.

"Surely the gentle spirit of Calvin Coolidge broods above this historic chamber," Mr. Cox declared, "and with him, silent witnesses of our devotions, must be John Hancock and Samuel Adams and James Otis, Webster, Choate, Sumner, Hoar and Lodge. Here, shy and unknown, Calvin Coolidge entered the service of the State as a modest member of the House of Representatives.

Coolidge Led State

"On this spot, as president of the Senate, he presided over the joint conventions of the General Court. He became our Lieutenant-Governor here. Here, too, he raised his right hand and took the oath of office as Governor of the Commonwealth, all unaware of the glorious destiny which fate was spinning for him.

"And it is in accordance with a fine tradition that we thus come together reverentially. When the people of Massachusetts gathered in 1826 to honor the memory of that native son, John Adams, another great son of Massachusetts, Daniel Webster said: 'It is fit that by public assembly and solemn observance, by anthem and by eulogy, we commemorate the services of national benefactors, extol their virtues and render thanks to God for eminent blessings, early given and long continued to our favored country.'

"The longer we ponder and the closer we approach, the clearer it appears that this remarkable man came to hold preëminent place in the confidence of the people as much because of what he was as because of what he did. Most men are so apt to conform to conventionalities! They must do as others do.

"Calvin Coolidge dared to be different. True, he said that 'The classic of all classics is the Bible,' and he may have strived consciously to imitate its style. But he did his own thinking. He framed his own creed. His manner was his own. Throughout his whole life, with indomitable resolution and inflexible self-reliance, he dared to be himself.

Memorial Proposed

"Myriads of friends, many of whom he never knew, will ask that they be privileged to join in establishing some enduring memorial to his great life of public devotion. Such monument must not be extravagant, no mere pile of marble nor mass of granite—no ornate Corinthian columns, nor graceful Ionic spirals.

"May such testimonials, whether it be in preserving the little Plymouth farmhouse, or the modest Northampton cottage, interpret to future generations a leader who calmly attested his faith in the fundamentals of the fathers at a time when old, old standards of value seemed to be crumbling; a leader who always tried to square his life and public action with the eternal verities, whatever might be the effect upon his personal fortunes. May such a national tribute attest in majestic simplicity the greatness which comes from plain living and honest endeavor.

"May it depict to generations now unborn the rugged strength, the downright honesty, the high purpose and the intellectual and moral power of Calvin Coolidge, American."

The invocation at the session was given by the Rev. A. J. Penner of the church the Coolidges attended in Northampton.

Bill to Drop British Oath Passed by Dail

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, March 1 (AP)—The Dail Eireann today passed by a vote of 75 to 46 a government bill abolishing the oath of allegiance to the British Crown.

The measure now goes to the Senate.

China Aroused By War Moves To Southward

Sees, in Growing Activity Near Tientsin, Menace to North China

Tokyo Denies Intent

Shanghai and Nanking Press Allay Alarm of Public by Strict Censorship

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 1—Increasing Japanese military activity in the vicinity of Tientsin and Chingwantao has renewed Chinese apprehensions that a North China occupation is contemplated, but a Japanese legation spokesman has emphatically stated that any incursion into North China is increasingly unlikely.

Rapid progress of the Jehol campaign, with slight resistance, increases the prospect of a prompt investment of the district thus lessening any need to include North China in the operations from a strategic viewpoint.

Rigorous censorship of the Chinese press in Shanghai and Nanking has served its purpose of quieting the public, and the Government is exerting every effort to minimize alarm and resentment.

Chinese reports from Jehol have indicated that the stiffest resistance is planned in the vicinity of Chengtefu where the only large-scale battle is likely. Independent reports deny Japanese claims that Gen. Chang Hsiao-liang's troops inside the Great Wall are becoming more aggressive. Everything indicates that Peiping and Nanking are carefully avoiding any cause for provocations except in Jehol where reports of fighting are believed to be exaggerated. Nanking officially protested Great Britain's arms embargo, declaring that the action affects China rather than Japan, since the former must buy munitions abroad.

British Arms Embargo Regarded in Tokyo Step To Fortify the League

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 1—The impression prevails in informed circles here that Britain's action in embargoing arms exports to China and Japan, and the Franco-British proposal to the League Council for arms embargoes against Paraguay and Bolivia are preliminary to the establishment of the general rule of a unilateral embargo against any state found guilty of wrong actions under Article 15 of the League Covenant.

If Franco-British plans succeed, it would mean that the League fostered an embargo of arms to Japan but not to China, which likely would lead to retaliatory measures on the part of Japan, including search of ships entering China ports, and seizure of war materials.

In a section of diplomatic opinion it is believed that the Franco-British program eventually will lead to a Chino-Japanese war which might spread to other countries. Foreign military attachés assert the British embargo to be meaningless as far as Japan is concerned if the British desire is actually to cripple Japanese armaments. The Japanese Army and Navy, they say, are at present equipped with war materials sufficient to run two years. Also Japan, they say, imports practically no armaments as defined in the terms of the act under which Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, declared the present British embargo.

Army, navy and Foreign Office spokesmen all say the British embargo will have no effect on Japan but will hurt China.

The best American opinion here hopes the United States will not eventually join in the embargo program believing arms embargoes would lead to general embargoes and boycotts which might result in war. A foreign office spokesman said he considered the British embargo as motivated by a desire to please the United States just as Britain terminated the Anglo-Japanese alliance to curry favor with Washington.

It is said that what displeases Japan more than the embargo is Sir John's intimations that Japan violated the Covenant and is the guiltier party in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Geneva Holds British Embargo Will Penalize China More Than Japan

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 28—In contrast with the general gratification in League circles at America's coöperation, there is widespread disappointment in the British far eastern policy, as voiced yesterday in the House of Commons by Sir John Simon. It is asked here how can England, which joined at Geneva last week in declaring Japan guilty and China innocent, now advocate an embargo on arms to both countries? The effect would be to penalize the innocent more heavily than the guilty, since China cannot manufacture arms, while Japan can. Sir John's reservation, which would permit the filling of contracts already concluded for war materials, is thought to render the proposed action almost futile.

Embargo of arms shipments to both China and Japan cannot be justified on the same grounds as refusal to ship to both Bolivia and Paraguay. The League has already given its judgment in favor of China but no verdict has yet been rendered in the Chaco affair.

Path to Recovery Charted on Lines Of Golden Rule

Vrooman Tells Needs of Common Sacrifices to Boston Students

Application of the Golden Rule by labor and capital and agriculture and industry, in all their dealings and enterprises, is the only road to economic rehabilitation, Dr. Carl S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson Administration from 1914 to 1919, declared today in a lecture before economic students at the Boston University school of education today.

For 25 years, Dr. Vrooman has been farming scientifically thousands of acres of Illinois and Iowa land and is recognized by millions of farmers as one of their strongest champions. He was the originator of the war garden movement during the World War days and author of the Vrooman plan for disposing of American surplus crops on well-secured credit.

Establishment of the dollar at a $1 value, rather than as a $1.50 or 50 cents dollar, was urged as one of the first steps needed toward the rehabilitation of labor and industry. He declared that the money greed of various persons who want a $1.50 value for every dollar they loan is much to blame for the present crisis.

Dr. Vrooman pointed out that inflation or deflation of the dollar always robs some one, by taking money out of one person's pocket and putting it into another's purse. He added that the dollar must be established at its real value or the country faces a nation-wide bankruptcy.

Labor, he said, also is to blame for the economic recession, for those who are working are demanding full-time employment and regular war-time wages. He pointed out that workers must take deflation the same as everyone else. They must work shorter hours and accept less money so as to enable more persons to be employed. All that anyone can demand in these times, Dr. Vrooman added, is enough to live on.

Anyone who wants normal rights in abnormal times, he averred, is unpatriotic, sordid and unsympathetic. Every one must be ready to sacrifice, to help the other man.

Dr. Vrooman declared that if every man, capitalist, laborer, farmer, school-teacher, economist, engineer and others, would apply the Golden Rule and work to help the advancement of the whole world, civilization would rise to heights never known before, but he added that money greed and unconcern for others must be eliminated.

Amory Warns Against New Hampshire Labor Bill

NASHUA, N. H., March 1 (AP)—Mr. Robert Amory, treasurer of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, textile manufacturers, said in a statement today that if proposed legislation limiting the hours of labor of women and children in New Hampshire becomes law, his company would be obliged to have more of its manufacturing done in the South. A 48-hour bill has passed the House and probably will be considered by the Senate next week.

Mr. Amory said that the movement of 254 looms of the company to their mills in Alabama was in progress today, but addeed that this was by no means the beginning of a general movement of the company's operations southward. He said, however, that if the proposed bill becomes a law a greater movement of operations would be necessary.

Relics of Whaling Industry Are Shown by Mariners' Bank

New London Collection Forms Museum of More Than 200 Pieces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Ancient sea chests, yellowing log books, marine canvases, rare navigation instruments and whaling implements used generations ago by the hardy crews which sailed in quest of the "Moby Dicks" of the deep are to be found in a fascinating museum adjoining the safe-deposit department of the Mariners' Savings Bank of New London.

This unique collection of more than 200 pieces recalls the early and mid-nineteenth century days when this Connecticut city at the mouth of the Thames River had $3,000,000 invested in the whaling industry, and 3000 citizens in 125 ships which kept her wharves lined with casks of whale oil.

Assembling this exhibit has been the hobby of Mr. P. Leroy Harwood, vice-president and treasurer of the bank, which was founded in 1867 when whaling lore was fresh. During his 36 years with the institution, Mr. Harwood has purchased many of these items in this country and abroad; others have been gifts from nautical friends and fellow-members of the Jib Boom Club.

The average banking establishment would make a distinctly incongruous setting for such a display, but the Mariners' Savings Bank here is unlike the average. Throughout it preserves the tang of the sea with ships' models, prints and flags everywhere. The board room looks like the cabin of a clipper ship. Sea lion and seal expeditions are represented in two panels by Lars Thorsen over the vault entrance; on the walls, murals by Thomas Petersen graphically depict various phases of the whaling industry.

The oldest objects are some rare navigation instruments so precious that they are kept in the vaults. What is thought to be the only fifteenth century Persian astrolabe in the United States, of the type which Columbus used to plot his ship's position on his first voyage to America, is among these articles, most of which are from the collection of Captain C. G. Y. King, U. S. N., retired. A mariner's sea ring, sixteenth century development of the astrolabe, some handsome sundials and pocket compasses of the same period, and a Davis quadrant loaned by Capt. George Comer of East Haddam, Conn., are other of the instruments kept under lock and key.

The walls of the museum are lined with crude oil paintings of whaling activities and portraits in oil or photographs of famous seafaring personalities. The visitor's eye is generally attracted first to two somewhat amusing conceptions of life on Heard's and Desolation, two antarctic islands still used as whaling and sea lion expedition bases.

A case of odds and ends acquired throughout the world contains a section of the first Atlantic cable and a curious pile of "scrimshaw," an indigenous American art. Produced in the leisure time of deep-sea sailors nearly a century ago, "scrimshaw" works are drawings made with knives or sharpened nails on the teeth of sperm whale. Some in this group depict beautifully gowned young women who might have stepped out of Godey's Ladies' Book.

Age-stained logs of vanished vessels, some from the Revolutionary War period, give interesting if rambling accounts of whaling customs. Implements used by the crews, their long oars and dull brass telescopes afford museum visitors insight into the lives of the "ancient mariners."

Ancient Latitude Finder

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PERSIAN ASTROLABE, FORERUNNER OF SEXTANT

an exhibit by guests of the association.

More than 30 exhibitors are represented in the exhibit which includes every type of hardware from lawn mowers to tack pullers. Several companies have arranged for motion picture attractions. The show will continue for three days and is open from 1 to 10 p. m. daily.

The Dance

Mary Wigman and Troupe

Miss Mary Wigman brought her group of 12 dancing girls to Symphony Hall last evening in their first Boston appearance, and her only one here this season. They will not return to America for two years. A fairly sizable house greeted them with some ardor in spots and a noticeable falling off in the less exciting moments.

Four movements from the eight-movement dance cycle, "The Way," revealed a precisely trained, expert ensemble, with Miss Wigman as leading figure, and an involved modernistic choreography. The demoniacal "Dreams," of intricate patterning and inciting impact, the fantastic "Shadows," investing the dancers with eerie white robes and macabre gestures, were the most compelling. The metallic "Hymnus," showing the girls in Romanesque helmets, clashing their cymbals and seeming to play on primitive pipes while in motion, was of formal, uninspiring design. Miss Wigman, in an obstreperously yellow, full-skirted costume against the foil of the girls' tawny red-brown dress, seemed postured rather meaningiessly outside the pattern. The "Pastorale" relapsed to the conventional idea of artificial prettiness which in some parts is still considered dancing. The costumes were of variegated high colors and pleasing; the girls attractive, the whole a dance equivalent of one of Mendelssohn's more saccharous spring songs. It would have been gratifying to see the entire cycle, an allegorical dance-pantomime in which the group symbolizes the inward and outward difficulties that beset man on his way through life.

Whatever it may contribute to her fame as a dance-composer, the group adds nothing to Mary Wigman's individual radiance as danseuse. It may aid in her philosophical utterance of something inexpressible in any other medium, in that a dance composed for group could not be expressed in solo. But it is in her solo dancing that we come in touch with greatness. The first part of the program was devoted to numbers from the dance cycle, "Sacrifice"—the "Dance for the Sun," a gorgeous plastic paean; the "Lament," a pitiful linear wail; intense, dramatic the "Death Call"; frenzied the tragic "Dance into Death." Here, the propulsive dynamics, the wild, inexorable Dance of "Man and Fate." M. L.

New Instrument Fits Timely Music Into Homes as Pleasing Background

A luxurious and romantic flourish which marked the ways of music-loving royalty in the time of Joseph Haydn promises to repeat itself in many an American home through an invention known as the Ampichron. It permits a family to regulate its leisure hours at home to the accompaniment of piano music, suiting the hour and the occasion.

Here is what the much-impressed Pepys of a modern American household might record in his diary with the installation of this new instrument:

"Up with the chirping birds and to my shower, with 'At Dawning' soaring softly up from the drawing room, all of which—with my being only half awake—did soothe me mightily. Observed the wavering quotations of my favorite stocks in the morning Gazette with much dejection until the gentle tones of the Ampichron did chime the breakfast hour, wherewith I did seem to catch the sound of singing from Mrs. Pepys' chamber just when the Ampichron did break forth with 'Hark, Hark, the Lark,' all of which did combine to dispel my gloom yet make me wish that office typewriters and stock tickers did bear miniature attachments of this pleasing device."

The new timing invention is now an integral part of the Ampico, produced by the Chickering Company in Boston. It is designed to function so as to provide a perfect background of soft and appropriate music. The manufacturers declare that people now realize that this background of music is a factor of beauty in the home, perhaps as effective as the rich colors of their rugs and paintings or the fresh fragrance of flowers. Background music is defined as a living, moving tapestry of tone color.

If the hostess is expecting guests for dinner, she may devote time in the morning to planning the musical program as well as the dinner. She may choose an appropriate program and set the Ampichron-Ampico to begin just at 7:30 that evening, to play the first selection and pause for perhaps 10 minutes before playing the next number, and so on throughout the evening.

Quarries Reopen

CHESTER, Mass., March 1 (AP)—Operation was resumed today by the Chester Quarries, Inc., with a force of about 25 men. The management said that the number employed would be gradually increased.

Hardware Show Opens At Mechanics Building

The New England Hardware Dealers Association opened its fortieth annual spring exhibition and convention in Mechanics Building today. A feature of the show is

DesChenes Gives Up Seat on Charge Of Election Fraud

Representative Louis N. M. DesChenes (R.) of Fitchburg gave up his seat in the State House yesterday to Mr. John J. Gilmartin (D.) as the result of a controversy over illegal balloting in the Eleventh Worcester District at the last elections.

In a statement which the resigning representative made to his colleagues, he pointed to his long record of service in the House as supporting his assertion that he is now a victim of circumstances of which he knew nothing. At the conclusion of his speech he was roundly applauded.

The House passed to be engrossed the bill authorizing municipalities to borrow money on their tax titles. This measure has already passed the Senate.

Many highway, insurance and taxation measures were lost in the Senate, yesterday, when adverse committee reports on them were accepted. "Leave to withdraw" was reported out of committee on bills to encourage the labeling of American made goods.

Arguments for a change in the Boston election system, which was said to permit a mayor to be elected on a vote of 35 per cent of the total vote cast, were placed before the Committee on Cities by several speakers.

Hotel Names Room For Noted Author

Memories of the golden days in American letters, when the Parker House in Boston was the gathering place for an impressive pre-Victorian group of New England's literati, are revived by the announcement of Mr. Glenwood J. Sherrard, president of the hotel, that the mezzanine-floor dining room has been named the Hawthorne Room.

The Parker House of those eventful days was the headquarters for members of the Saturday Night Club, where Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Russell Lowell, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, John Greenleaf Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes and representatives of other professional groups did full justice to the Saturday night bill of Boston baked beans.

Of course there was many a time in winter when the more rurally situated members of the Saturday Night Club found it convenient to remain overnight. There was Mr. Emerson, the sage of Concord, and his fellow-commuter, David Thoreau from out Walden Pond way, who invented a lead pencil capped by a neat little eraser sometime after it was generally observed that he knew all about how to use the other end, too.

Mr. Hawthorne was another commuter, coming all the way from Salem, where he was Collector of the Port. And for all who remained overnight, a Sunday morning fare of fish cakes was a satisfying gesture of the esteem in which real Bostonians held the sacred cod.

Chapin Praises Lighthouse Men

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Mr. Lewis J. Allen and Mr. Alfred Auger, keeper and assistant keeper of the lighthouse on Stratford Shoal near Bridgeport, Conn., were commended by Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce Feb. 25, for a difficult rescue of 10 persons from a disabled boat.

The men on Feb. 10 with their power boat, the launching gear of which was covered with a heavy coating of ice which had to be chopped way, braved a strong sea in rescuing the persons from the disabled power boat Saugatuck.

Shawmut Bank Opens South Boston Branch

The National Shawmut Bank announces the opening today of a new branch office at 231 Northern Avenue, South Boston, at the Fish Pier. The new branch will be under the management of Mr. Joseph W. Daley. This brings the complete Shawmut banking service to that district. The new quarters, formerly occupied by the Federal National Bank, have been thoroughly modernized and the facilities include spacious safe deposit vaults, with the latest protective devices.

During the next month the Nation Shawmut Bank will also open another South Boston branch at 474 West Broadway, extending Shawmut banking service to that section

Events Tonight

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine 3d; paintings in the museum collection by Boston artists; sixteenth century French engravings; costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America, opening March 3.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-fourth annual exhibition by the Boston Society of Water-Color Painters. Through March 4.

Scharvee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Saint Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils.

Literary Shop, 102A Myrtle Street—Water colors by Jacques Messia. Through March 4.

W. J. Gardner Gallery, 381 Boylston Street—One hundred prints by Brangwyn, Cameron, Clark, Dodd, Fitton and Short.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Paintings by Joseph Goss Cowell. Through March 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Faintings of ships and the sea by John P. Benson.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Harley Perkins and John C. E. Taylor. Through March 11.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Lee W. Court. Through March 10.

Doll & Richards Gallery, 128 Newbury Street—Paintings by Giulio d'Blass. Through March 11.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Theaters

Shubert—"Another Language," 8:20.
Plymouth—"The Queen's Husband," 8:20.
Copley—"The Geisha Girl," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Men and Jobs," film. At 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Science and Dramatic Club meetings, 3 and 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Early Italian Paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Harvard University: Eighth in William James lecture series, "General Conclusions," by Prof. A. O. Lovejoy, Emerson D, 4:30.

Women's Republican Club: "Current Events" talk by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Charlotte Cushman Club, Inc.: Meeting, talk on current drama, 1 Marlborough Street, 10:30.

Trinity Church: Food sale, benefit "discretionary fund," Copley Square, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 2:20.
Fine Arts—"Men and Jobs," film. At 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.
Plymouth—"The Queen's Husband," 2:20.
Copley—"The Geisha Girl," 2:20.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly with light snow flurries tonight; slightly colder Thursday; fresh northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy probably with light snow tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy and colder.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow this afternoon and tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy and slightly colder.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	34	50	Montreal	34	26
Bismarck	32	44	Nantucket	34	38
Boston	33	55	New Orleans	48	58
Buffalo	28	34	New York	34	46
Calgary	0	8	Norfolk, Va.	38	54
Charleston	48	56	North Platte	28	54
Chicago	32	52	Philadelphia	38	50
Cincinnati	32	52	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	78
Denver	34	62	Pittsburgh	32	46
Eastport, Me.	36	38	Portland, Me.	32	34
Hatteras	46	56	Raleigh	40	62
Honolulu, T.H.	76		St. Louis	36	54
7 p.m. Feb. 28	72		St. Paul	28	46
Helena, Mont.	34	44	Salt Lake City	32	52
Huron, S. D.	34	52	San Francisco	48	58
Jacksonville	52	58	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	58
Kansas City	40	60	Seattle	38	42
Key West	72	84	Tampa	60	66
Los Angeles	48	68	Washington	40	54
Memphis	40	56	Wichita, Kan.	40	62
Miami, Fla.	66	74	Williston, N.D.	30	44

A—7 a. m. eastern standard time March 1.
B—Maximum Feb. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 2:40 p. m., Thursday 2:37 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:04 p. m.

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MUSEUM PIECE...

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Educators Urge Better Schools In Rural Areas

Progressive Education Association to Scan 'Little Red School'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—With figures to show that the rural school has the power to determine the political welfare of the United States, the Progressive Education Association is ready to consider, when its annual conference opens here tomorrow, what it can do as an organization to help give farm boys and girls a better education in the immediate future.

A report of the first year's work of the association's permanent committee on rural education, to be read here, declares a better system for supporting country schools to be urgently needed for the welfare of the nation as a whole. This is the way the committee figures the political importance of good rural education: Twenty-seven of the 48 political units in the United States, it declares, have a majority of rural votes and will have for the next 10 years. These voters get their education in rural schools. In addition there are 23,600,000 more people who live in villages, swelling the rural majority greatly.

Larger Income Needed

The conclusion? "The political welfare of the country is inextricably bound up in the education and socialization of its rural groups," says the committee in the report of Mr. Allen Hulsizer, chairman. "For many decades the United States has offered inadequate school opportunities to rural youth. No solution of our social problems can come without adequate and hence startlingly new handling of this problem."

The basic need of the rural schools is, obviously, a larger income, the committee assumes. It is therefore asking the conference for advice on two questions: "How can more uniform legislative acts in regard to rural school financing be brought about?" "Would it be advisable to appoint a committee of national leaders from many fields to arouse a more general interest in the rural school finance problem?"

In the meantime, the committee is studying existing conditions and spreading information "as to the very encouraging examples of progressive rural schools that do exist." It has subcommittees at work upon a study of rural resources and their use; of social studies in the rural school; of art experience; of the use of school grounds and their beautification, and of the one-teacher school.

The problem of financing is only one of the group that the Progressive Education Association is considering in its three-day sessions here. The subject of the meeting is "Educational Implications of the Changing Social Order."

Study Courses Planned

The association, which is now the American section of the New Educational Fellowship, is making its meeting here a kind of post-graduate course in current problems. There is to be a series of study courses in the late afternoon arranged so that Chicago teachers as well as out-of-town conference visitors and parents may attend. The Chicago Association for Child Study has given up its usual spring program to coöperate.

So much has happened in the political and economic world in recent months, pointed out Mrs. Alfred S. Alschuler, a member of the Progressive Education Association's board, that professional educators need to find answers for two urgent problems: "How shall we develop understanding of the present social and economic issues?" and "How shall we interpret them in our schools?" In other words, teachers themselves need first to be educated in social and economic subjects. Then they need to learn how to handle them in the classroom.

Some teachers fear to be thought radical if they encourage discussion of controversial economic questions, said Mrs. Alschuler. Their requirement is to learn the technique of handling such questions. On the other hand, parents and the public at large should be educated to understand what teachers are aiming to do in this field and to support them. Study courses on this year's conference program, Mrs. Alschuler said, are designed for both these ends.

Contest Invites 1882 Newspapers

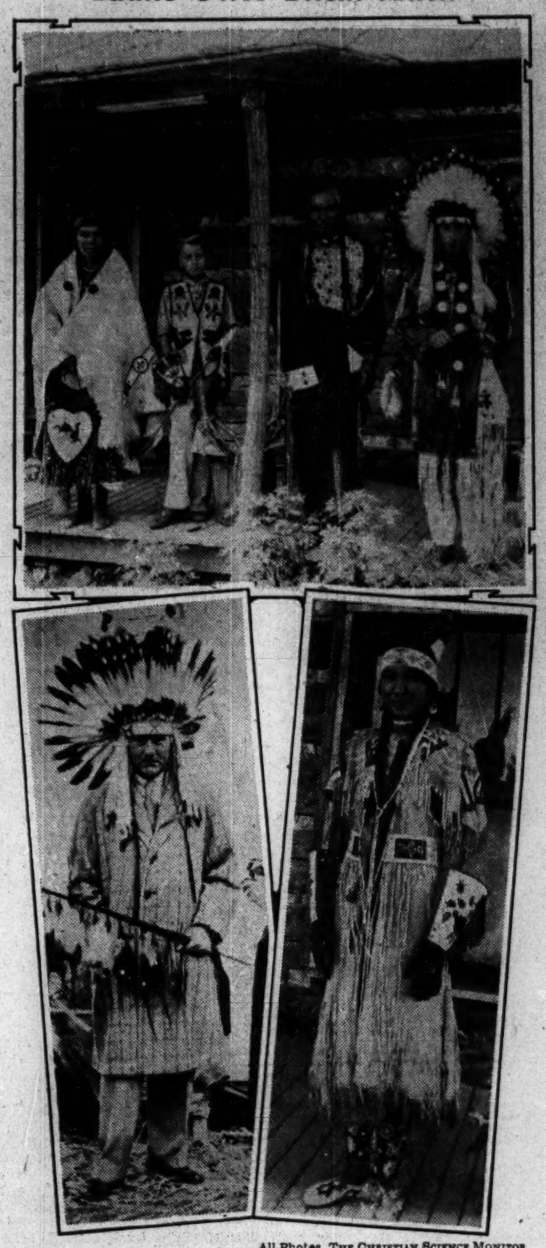
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., March 1—Eighteen hundred and eighty-two daily newspapers in the United States have been invited to participate in the Third Exhibition of Newspaper Typography, to be displayed in the Ayer Galleries, Philadelphia, on April 15 to continue until June.

Each newspaper has been asked to submit a complete edition of March 4 for judgment on typography, which includes the selection and composition of type, make-up and presswork. Editorial content will not be considered.

A jury of three men has been selected to examine the newspapers. They are: Mr. Fred W. Kennedy, director of the journalism laboratory of the University of Washington, Seattle, and manager of the Washington Press Association; Mr. Marlen Pew, editor of Editor & Publisher, New York; and Mr. Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, and former editor of the Galesburg (Ill.) Evening Mail and of the Peoria (Ill.) Evening Transcript.

Idaho Owes Them Much



All Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

Upper, Left to Right: MRS. RALPH ARMSTRONG; JOE EVANS JR.; RALPH ARMSTRONG, Descendant of Chief Joseph; JOE EVANS SR., Descendant of Chief Timothy. Bottom, Left to Right: DR. WILLIAM E. MASTERSON, Dean of Law School, University of Idaho, in Tribal Regalia; ELSIE ARMSTRONG, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Armstrong.

Nez Perce Indians of Idaho Pay Honor to Chief Lawyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho—Amid weird tribal incantations with which mingled the staccato thumping of war drums and the jingling of leg bells, historic Fenderson Hall at Lapwai recently afforded a strange sight when Idaho's famed Nez Perce Indians conferred their regal honor upon a new "Chief Lawyer" in Dean William E. Masterson of the law school at the University of Idaho.

Only one other white man has been granted the honors bestowed by the richly garbed council and few whites saw the rites. All the pageantry and color of this highly intelligent race of red men unfolded for the occasion, attended by descendants of Whitebird, Looking-Glass, Joseph, Timothy and Lawyer, chiefs of the tribe in troublous days.

Silas Whitman, an old tribesman who represents his tribe in councils at Washington, acted as interpreter for Dean Masterson as he arose in brief response and lauded the military genius of Joseph, Whitebird, Looking-Glass, and other Wallowa chiefs of the Nez Perces who rebelled against the dispossession of their lands by the whites and refused treaty after treaty.

The scene was aflame with color. The gorgeous eagle feathers of Chief Whitebird were worn by one councilman, whose figure, wrapped in a long, flowing white robe, presented a majestic picture. Other dignitaries were adorned with war bonnets and many-colored coats and moccasins of forbears. The slender bodies of the youths were decked with ornaments of many hues. The strikingly charming faces of the girls were tinted with a delicate bronze; their skin coats long and lavishly adorned with beads.

The hall was dimly lighted but enough so that the ancient relics and oil paintings of famed battles and chiefs could be easily noted. The tribal folk sat about the outer rims of the open floor while the council and musicians gathered in smaller clusters. Each Indian wore full regalia. The entire ceremony was refined and orderly and Ralph Armstrong, descendant of Chief Joseph, opened his address with a welcome to "all nations, all tribesmen, and all people." It was without doubt an exhibition of the rarest art which would delight any lover of splendor and beauty.

At the conclusion of the war dance, as directed by tribal custom, a brief social dance was held. In this dance women of the tribe participated. For this event, which completed the formalities of the initiation, Dean Masterson was selected by Miss Elsie Armstrong, a descendant of Chief Joseph.

At the conclusion of the exercises, Mrs. Masterson was invited to a platform and presented with a beautiful beaded bag.

Historically, the Nez Perces are famous. They made it possible for Lewis and Clark to reach the Pacific Ocean after crossing the Rocky Mountains in 1805. Twenty-six years later, three Nez Perces traveled to St. Louis in search of the white man's Bible. The wave of missionary zeal that followed resulted in the founding of the Lapwai mission in 1836 by the Rev. Henry H. Spalding, the second in the vast Oregon country.

Delinquency Shows Decrease in Buffalo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1—Juvenile delinquency showed a marked decrease here in 1932, according to the annual report by Miss Cecil B. Wiener, Children's Court judge.

Judge Wiener said she believed the economic recession was a factor in the delinquency decline, inasmuch as many families now receiving welfare aid are supervised by welfare visitors, who give advice and attention which tends to prevent or deter children from offenses which would constitute juvenile delinquency. She also praised crime prevention efforts of the police department. Of the 732 children brought before her, Judge Wiener reprimanded 221, placed 217 on probation, discharged 69, and found it necessary to send only 32 to state institutions.

Chicago Area Set Aside to Evolve Probation Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—An experiment to discover how the probation officer can be most helpful in steering so-called delinquent children away from the paths of temptation into those of usefulness and growth has been started here under joint auspices of the University of Chicago, the United States Children's Bureau and Juvenile Court of Cook County, it was announced today.

The widespread growth of juvenile courts and the growing practice of placing juvenile delinquents on probation call for establishment of more definite standards of probation practice, sponsors of the demonstration project declare, and in the next few years they hope to work out such standards from actual experience with children in a typical Chicago area.

The social workers have chosen a territory bounded by Halsted Street, Wentworth Avenue, Garfield Boulevard and Forty-sixth Street, a thickly settled and for the most part foreign neighborhood, in which to make the experiment. A special staff will work in coöperation with the regular probation officers of the area, with delinquent children referred by the Juvenile Court and also with other children who are under surveillance because of delinquent tendencies.

In commenting on the project, Prof. Edith Abbot, dean of the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration, said that "what the probation officer ought to be expected to do in a district to which he is assigned has never been satisfactorily worked out, although there has been a good deal of criticism of what he has done. What constitutes the best type of training for the work has also not been determined. The objective of this project is the working out in action of standards of probation and training for the probation officer."

Russians Oppose Soviet Recognition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—A counter offensive against recognition by the United States of the Soviet régime in Russia has been launched by the United Russian National Organizations in America in a letter from the executive board of that group to President-Elect Roosevelt.

Charging that the Russian Five-Year Plan is "nothing but gigantic waste," the letter asserts that although the Soviet Government originally appropriated the collossal sum of $28,000,000,000 in order to carry out the plan, and later made an additional fund of $14,000,000,000 available for the same purpose, nevertheless "the industrialization scheme from a quantitative standpoint has been only 80 per cent achieved.

Far from relieving the economic situation of the United States, recognition of Soviet Russia by the Government in Washington would tend to aggravate conditions in this country by encouraging imports of Russian raw materials and grain, it says.

Dairymen Ask Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Establishment of a provincial milk commission similar to that operating in England, was recently suggested to Mr. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, by a deputation of the Ontario Whole Milk Producers' Association. The department will give the matter immediate consideration, was the promise given by the Minister.

Defeat Welds Party Factions Of Republicans

Snell Chosen to Lead Party Back to Former Power in Congress by 1934

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—Republican members of the next House organized here last night for a determined two-year campaign to rebuild party strength in Congress in an atmosphere of complete harmony sharply contrasting with the bitter dissension which has already split their Democratic opponents into half a dozen conflicting factions.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, leader during the present Congress, was unanimously elected to lead the party forces during the coming session; organization committees were chosen without the slightest friction; a campaign committee was set up to aid Republican candidates next year, and plans were advanced for setting up a permanent party headquarters here to present the Republican viewpoint constantly during the coming session of Congress.

Meanwhile, Democrats were freely predicting a struggle over the Speakership when they caucus tomorrow night, which will resemble the long-drawn-out battles traditional in their national conventions. It was generally expected that Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois would emerge vistorious in the end, but there is every indication of long and tedious balloting which may extend into a second or even third day before any one candidate achieves a majority.

High light in the Republican caucus was the ovation tendered to former Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York in honor of his return to Congress after six years away from the center of national life.

There was no mention of 1936 presidential prospects in the conference, but the Wadsworth incident was considered significant of the forward-looking temper of the Republican membership of the House.

Representative Snell said the House Republicans of the next Congress will present a "solid front" on national affairs and will be willing to support the Democratic Administration on "constructive sound legislation."

Routine details of party organization went off without a hitch. Mr. Snell was unanimously given a complimentary nomination for the Speakership backed by a resolution providing that if not elected Speaker, as, of course, he will not with a Democratic majority of nearly 200 in the next House, he will automatically continue as floor leader, chairman of the Committee on Committees and chairman of the Steering Committee. The party whip will be selected by the Steering Committee after it is constituted by the Committee on Committees.

It was learned that several speakers in the secret conference advocated a vigorous campaign to regain Republican control of the House in the 1934 by-elections. Reliance was placed on a predicted display of Democratic incompetence due to an unwieldy majority composed of almost as many freshmen as veterans.

Although no final decision was reached on the question of a permanent central headquarters in Washington it was the opinion of many that they could well afford to imitate the strategy employed so successfully by the Democrats under Mr. John J. Raskob after their debacle in 1928.

Woodin Talks Over Railroad Situation

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Mr. William H. Woodin, President-Elect Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, discussed the railroad situation Feb. 24 with Mr. Alexander F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, and Mr. Henry Bruere, of the Bowery Savings Bank, chairman of the railroad committee of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

The next Treasury Department head conferred separately with his visitors. Mr. Bruere, after his conference, said the Association of Savings Banks will recommend immediate adoption of recommendations in the National Transportation Committee report. Mr. Whitney said the railway unions would push vigorously for early enactment of a joint contributory plan of retirement insurance for railroad employees.

Council in South Backs Roosevelt Tennessee Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1—Praise of President-Elect Roosevelt's plan for the economic development of the Tennessee River basin was given here by Dr. J. O. Hazard, state forester of Tennessee, before the Southeastern Council in its final session on Feb. 27.

The council passed a resolution, supporting the plan, saying, in part: "The Southeastern Council, an organization for the logical development of the mutual interests of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, and composed of selected leaders from these states, heartily approves the project, as suggested by President-Elect Roosevelt, and pledges to him its hearty support in bringing these plans to successful fruition."

In other resolutions, the council recommended the coöperation of the southern Governors, Senators and Representatives in Congress to aid the South, appointment of a subcommittee on child welfare, and establishment of a committee to study the monetary system of the United States.

Decrying the tendency of our people to "chase after material things," Dr. John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida, told the council that this "madness" was the cause of the South's economic troubles.

As an example, "madness for material things," Dr. Tigert pointed out the case of Florida in adopting a yearly budget of $14,000,000 for highway construction and allotting about $8,000,000 to schools based on anticipated revenue. The revenues had not been realized, he stated, and although schools were closing in Florida, the State had increased the road budget.

Mell Renamed in Athens, Ga.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—For the thirty-seventh consecutive year, Dr. John D. Mell has been elected president of the Athens board of education. Dr. E. L. Hill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was reëlected vice-president and Mr. B. M. Grier, superintendent of the city schools, secretary.

Arizona Guards Right to Choose Healing Means

Christian Science Stand on Medical Statute Well Received

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—"The practice of religion or treatment by prayer" again is safeguarded in the statutes of Arizona. Gov. B. B. Moeur has signed House Bill No. 64, which amends Section 2561 of the State's Revised Code, relating to the practice of medicine and surgery, to read: "Exception to Application — Nothing in this chapter shall inhibit service in an emergency, or the domestic application of family remedies, nor the practice of religion or treatment by prayer. . . ."

The bill had been favored before the Legislature by Mr. H. Clay Parker of Phoenix, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Arizona. Almost uniformly, a cordial reception was given to him. Only isolated adverse comments were heard from members of the medical profession, while a number of doctors expressed approval and proffered support, with statements that the bill did simply justice only, bringing Arizona laws into line with the statutes of about 40 other states of the Union. Only one adverse vote was cast. That was in the House.

A similar bill was passed by the Arizona Legislature two years ago, also with a single adverse House vote, but was vetoed by the Governor, at that time Mr. George W. P. Hunt.

The statutes, after statehood, carried this provision: "Nor shall this Act be construed so as to discriminate against any particular school of medicine or surgery or osteopathy, or any other system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted, or to interfere in any way with the practice of religion; provided that nothing herein shall be held to apply to or to regulate any kind of treatment by prayer. . . ."

The essential features of this section of the Act were eliminated in codification of the Laws of Arizona about four years ago. The present general attitude of the medical profession of the State possibly is indicated by the cordial approval given by the Governor, himself a doctor of the old school, for years a general practitioner in the suburban town of Tempe.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

George J. Bickel, Cincinnati, Ohio
Estelle Stuart, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Estelle M. Keys, Painesville, Ohio

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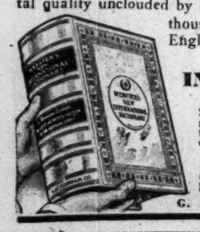

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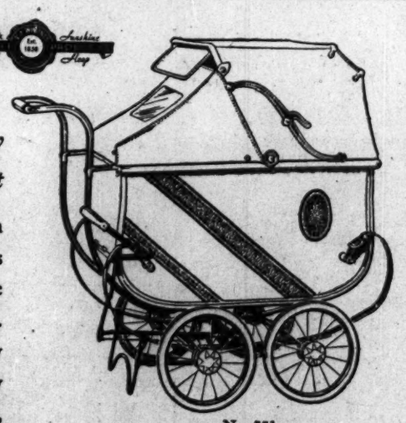

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'Frill' Courses In High Schools Win Test Vote

New York State Survey Reported to Research Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 1—Two-thirds of the principals of small high schools in New York State have replied to questions from Syracuse University that they would like to add to the curriculum agriculture, guidance, home economics, commercial and music courses, so Mr. Orlie M. Clem of Syracuse University told the American Education Research Association here today.

With these and other subjects labeled as "unnecessary frills" by advocates of school cost cuts the opinion of educators themselves is of importance.

College entrance requirements hold the courses static, according to Mr. Clem. In the survey the principals replied that they consider general science a better beginning course than biology, and physics a better advanced science than chemistry.

Fused Course Proposed

The majority of the principals favor a "fused" social science course to separate teaching of history, civics and geography. English is regarded as one of the most important subjects, and appreciation a more important objective than performance in the fine arts.

Ten per cent of the schools have a "how-to-study course," and 44 per cent have an "activities" period in the daily schedule.

The best material for use in teaching problem-solving in arithmetic seems to be problems selected by the pupils themselves from their environment, said Mr. William L. Connor of Cleveland.

Pupils retain in a large measure the amount of mathematical knowledge possessed at the end of the ninth grade, according to Mr. C. N. Stokes of Philadelphia, whose analysis of classes in the University of Minnesota High School showed that the rate of forgetting was greatest during the three months after completing the course and that very little of what was recalled during that period was forgotten up to 84 months afterward.

Emphasis on Constructiveness

Mr. Harry A. Greene of the University of Iowa said that the mechanical recording devices in use in the university language laboratory lead to the hope that significant revisions can be made in the curriculum, placing emphasis on the constructive side rather than on the error aspects.

The machine enables the investigator to get a complete and continuous record of the language activities of the child over a long period of time, the things he talks about, the complexity of the sentences used, the extent and type of vocabulary, the actual language usages employed and oral language skills.

At the present time the university is utilizing the machine to record development in the first grade, and a sampling of the oral language activities in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

Mr. Greene gave the results of an analysis of 50,000 running words of free conversation by these children showing a tendency to use incomplete sentences and to follow 10 general sentence patterns which may be expected to become monotonous. The single verb forms represented over three times as much material in running words as the verb phrases. Adjectives were used more freely than adverbs.

Civic Affairs Rôle Given to Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

gandize whatever theory of change he sees fit, regardless of what the employing social group approves."

Dr. Briggs asserted that "propaganda should not be left to the unrepresentative judgment of an individual teacher nor to direction by selfish interests but should be used to inculcate youthful faith in what the best part of adult society has already approved."

Teachers share in the general "economic illiteracy" of the moment, declared Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University, honorary president of the National Education Association. But the reason for that, he said, is because teachers have held themselves aloof and apart from general community interests and he added that one of their first steps must be to assert themselves more directly about educational affairs and the conduct of the schools.

Test of Resourcefulness

Teachers are being tested now as to their resourcefulness in utilizing common materials in their immediate environment as tools for instruction, according to Mr. Charles C. Weidemann of Lincoln, Neb., who saw that wood, pottery, paper, glass jars, bottles, rubber bands, bamboo and iron can be made to produce musical sounds and 20 instruments can be made at a total cost of less than 50 cents.

Mr. John S. Thomas of Detroit told he elementary school principals that their 1934 yearbook on aids to the teacher and the textbook will include chapters on maps, globes and charts, mounted pictures, newspaper clippings, magazine illustrations, posters, exhibits, displays, museums, trips, excursions, lectures, duplicating and mimeographing devices, stereopticons, balopticans, lanterns, photographs, silent and talking pictures and radio sets.

The kindergarten can afford the richest educational experience of the elementary school, said Mr. Burton O. Fowler of Wilmington, Del., but it fails when the director is unfamiliar with the technique of helping children to organize genuine and vital experiences and, instead, allows them to fritter away their time on the trivialities of "busy work."

A revision of the high school curriculum to include training in economics, investments, banking, insurance, saving, wise spending, citizenship and civil law was recommended by Mr. Maurice J. Lacey of Boston, and Mr. Goodwin Watson of Teachers College forecast that the future will see students dividing their time in half between schoolrooms and camps, excursions, and participation in community activities.

Nominees for Offices

Mr. Paul Stetson of Indianapolis is the only nominee for the presidency, and Mr. David E. Weglein of Baltimore is the only nominee for second vice-president. Mr. Milton Potter of Milwaukee, the present president, becomes first vice-president.

There are three candidates for the vacancy on the executive committee—Mr. A. J. Stoddard of Providence, R. I., Mr. David J. Malcom of Charlemont, Mass., and Mr. Charles S. Meek of Toledo, Ohio.

At last evening's meeting Dr. George D. Strayer of teachers college urged federal and state aid for education. Dr. Ellwood P. Clubberley of Stanford University said that cuts should be made in highway maintenance rather than in education, and Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, urged that the American home and American business and industry assure more responsibility for child training.

The annual American education award of the department of superintendence was given to Mr. Amos Alonzo Stagg, former football coach at the University of Chicago.

Many Traders Found to Err When Selling Use of Money

Honest Enough When They Stick to Merchandise but Figuring 6 P. C. on What They Lend You to Buy Radio Snarls Them Up

What rate of interest are you paying on the money the installment house lent you to buy your new automobile or your refrigerator? Who knows? You very likely know no more than the lender does. Service charge and what not is interest just the same. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent a year is one thing; 6 per cent on the balance, paid monthly, is another. The "carrying charge," of course, is something else again. Figure it out if you can. Mr. Foster thinks it a perplexing problem, and in three articles, of which this is the second, he tells why.

By WILLIAM TRUFANT FOSTER

Economist and Author

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As a gainful occupation, Caveat Emptor—"let the buyer beware"—went out with stagecoaches. Today the most jealously guarded asset of any sound business is its reputation for fair dealing.

If a department store "all wool" blanket turns out on delivery to be half cotton, the annoyance of the buyer is nothing compared with the consternation of the misrepresenting sales person, when the store higher-ups have said their say. The burden of proof, as the volume of returned goods clearly shows, has shifted to the merchant.

"Let the seller beware!"

The modern merchant knows that "putting one over" on the buyer is "putting two under" on profits. If he doesn't, someone from the Better Business Bureau drops around and tells him. He may not believe that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," but he is fully aware that a good name is a prerequisite to great riches. When a reputable department store says that a table cloth is pure linen, any customer who wets a finger to test it is wasting time. For the modern seller of merchandise is an honest man—as long as he sticks to selling merchandise.

When he starts selling the use-of-money, however, his "honesty" sometimes undergoes a sea change. It is no longer the simon-pure article: it is the "everyone-else-does-it" brand. Or it becomes adulterated with the "what-the-customer-doesn't-know-wont-hurt-him" code of ethics.

Reversion to Old Idea

In short, it is a reversion to the otherwise outmoded "honesty" of letting the buyer beware. Stores which could not be induced to short-change a customer, regularly misrepresent rates on the use-of-money. Yet a customer who buys a year's use of $100 and receives, as she frequently does, a year's use of $55, is as definitely short-changed as if she received slightly over a half-yard of silk for every yard she paid for. The deception is doubly reprehensible in that while most buyers own a yardstick, few own a calculating machine.

Moreover, having been lulled into security by the store's reputation for selling honest merchandise, most buyers assume, reasonably enough, that the store uses the same code of ethics in selling credit. It does not. Why is this? If it pays to state the true price of goods, why should it not pay to state the true price of credit?

There are only two possible answers: one is that the price is unjustifiably high; the other, that it would seem unjustifiably high to the consumers if stated in true monthly terms. If the first explanation be true, the merchant is plainly dishonest. He cannot even plead that he is deceiving the public for its own good.

But dishonesty is not the usual reason for concealing the "carrying charges." We, who do the buying, are a party to our own blindfolding; for we still cling to our conviction that retail credit and wholesale credit cost the same and therefore can be sold at the same price.

"Six per cent" is our idea of a "fair" interest rate, and on this long-since eroded rock we build our imaginary structure of "fair" installment rates. We know that the price of pork is not always the same, either in Congress or in Chicago; nor, for that matter, the price of peas, or pajamas, or pretzels. We know that none of these commodities can be bought in small quantities at the unit price that is quoted for car load lots. We know that the retail price is "marked up" to cover the retailer's operating expenses, including rent, advertising, salaries, and deliveries, with presumably a margin for profit. We expect to pay our share of all these expenses whenever we buy a single pound of pork or a single pair of pajamas.

But for the use-of-money bought in small lots, and involving the costs of 6, 12 or even 18 collections, we expect to pay the same rate as do wholesale buyers of the use-of-money. We forget that while 6 per cent was building up its prestige as a "fair" rate, consumer credit, as we now understand it, did not exist.

We forget that, so far as fixed charges are concerned, it costs a banker or a merchant as much to make a loan of $100 as it does to make a loan of $5000, and that when these fixed charges are allocated to $100, the interest rate of necessity soars beyond the rate which results from the same fixed charges allocated to a $5000 loan. The $100 installment, if it be for 12 months, is in reality 12 separate loans, involving 12 different principals, 12 different entries on books, and 12 collections.

When Customer Helps

On the few occasions when the consumer demands and gets the truth about installment charges, he overlooks all these facts and howls like a coyote—and then goes elsewhere to pay as high or higher rates. Such outraged yelps emerging from a credit office are poor publicity. Therefore, the director of installment credit has some excuse for preparing the recipient for each dotted line signature with soothing explanations. To the credit of the credit man, it must be said that once the prospect is mollified, he removes much less of his surplus change than he safely could.

This is one of the seven wonders of the credit world. As a matter of fact, the installment credit department of most reputable stores barely pays its way. In contrast, the so-called "borax" furniture and furniture and clothing houses, once the prospect is enmeshed in the installment net, remove everything but his earning capacity, and even that they keep permanently under observation.

Thus the consumer, because of unwillingness to behave like an adult and take the truth about installment costs on the chin, is often cajoled into taking far more heavy blows elsewhere.

The simple fact which every merchant and every banker knows, and which every consumer ought to know, is that consumer credit never was sold, and never can be sold, at "commercial" credit rates. Consumer credit never did and never can subsist on a "6 per cent" diet, for the simple reason that the cost of its "production" and distribution far exceeds 6 per cent.

Before installment charges can be lowered, as they undoubtedly will be, they must be subject to competition in full sight of the consumer. Before they can be subject to such competition, they must be stated in plain, comparable terms. At present, the competition is only oratorical.

Lost in a Maze

Jones & Co. states that its credit prices are the lowest in town, in terms so complicated that only a mathematician can disprove its claim. Smith & Co. makes the same proud boast—and backs it up by an array of equally involved figures. Robinson, Inc., is the third self-adverstised member of this "lowest credit price" triumvirate. Only one of the three claimants is right. Which one it is, the consumer must guess.

No merchant enjoys this labyrinthine method of doing business, but every merchant puts up with it, either because the consumer is too "dumb," too immature, or too lazy to face the facts, or because merchants—almost to a man—fear that he is. Officers of all the largest automobile financing companies, the credit managers of the largest mail-order houses, and the credit men of most New York, Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia department stores, to say nothing of scores of stores in smaller communities, will tell you, confidentially, that they are sick and tired of concocting installment bedtime stories around a 6 per cent plot. Every one of them would drop the whole silly business over night, if he dared.

No intelligent person likes to be tied to a system so deceptive that he is forced, as was the credit man in one of the oldest and most famous Chicago stores, to send out a circular peremptorily forbidding employees to discuss with customers the house's installment terms!

A few of these men, indeed, exasperated beyond endurance at the complications caused by concealed charges, have stepped out boldly and announced a definite rate on declining monthly balances—and have discovered that they are not a whit the worse financially.

The great majority of them, however, have side-stepped this desirable move because they have refused to face one incontrovertible fact—they have been unwilling to admit that they are in the business of financing consumers.

W. C. T. U. Hears Anti-Saloon Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 1—There can be no compromise on the liquor question, said Dr. Homer W. Tope, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League, in an address at the semi-annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union here Feb. 25.

In order to accomplish this result, Dr. Tope declared the friends of prohibition must organize "to the last precinct," for only by such active cooperation can the wet tide be stemmed. This means a real fight, he said, and must be undertaken by church people everywhere if the return of the saloon is to be prevented. One of the greatest problems is to inform 20,000,000 young people on the evils of the liquor system, so they will oppose it at the polls, he asserted.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

ONTARIO

Kingston: Auditorium, Kingston Collegiate and Vocational Institute, 8:15 p. m., March 10.

QUEBEC

Westmount: Victoria Hall, 8:15 p. m. March 9.

United States

CONNECTICUT

Hartford (First Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C, and D Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., March 5.

MARYLAND

Annapolis: Circle Theater, State Circle, 3:30 p. m., March 5.

Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, Mount Royal Avenue, 3:30 p.m., March 5.

MASSACHUSETTS

Cambridge (Organization at Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Room 5-330, Pratt Naval Architecture Building, 55 Massachusetts Avenue, 8:15 p.m., March 9.

NEW JERSEY

Englewood: Englewood High School Auditorium, Engle Street, near Palisade Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 9.

NEW YORK

Elmhurst: Auditorium, Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., March 5.

Great Neck: Church Edifice, Middle Neck Road and Pont Street, 8:15 p. m., March 10.

Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, 86-17 Thirty-fifth (Filmore) Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 10.

Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 6.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 2:30 p. m., March 5. Radiocast Station WINS.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Rochester (Third Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main and Prince Streets, 8 p. m., March 7

PENNSYLVANIA

Bellevue: Bellevue Theater, 909 Lincoln Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 5.

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, Walnut, West of Fortieth Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Philadelphia (Second Church): Colney Theater, Fifth Street and Olney Avenue, Olney, 3:30 p. m., March 5.

Pittsburgh (Fourth Church): Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall, Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., March 10.

RHODE ISLAND

Newport: Rogers High School Auditorium, Broadway, 8 p. m., March 6.

More Education Urged to Assist South Africans

Missionary Group Appeals for Better Facilities for Natives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—An appeal for larger government educational grants was recently addressed to the Minister of Native Affairs of the Union of South Africa by a deputation from the South African Missionary Conference.

The deputation pointed out that the Union spends on native education only about one-tenth of what it spends on police, prisons and magistrates. While recognizing that considerable expansion has taken place in native education in the last 10 years, the deputation said it should be realized that the whole burden of that expansion is borne by the natives through taxation and school fees, and by the missions through the provision of new buildings and equipment, the supply of teachers, and payment of a large proportion of the salaries.

Expansion has not kept pace with the demand for education among the native people, the deputation added, for 649 native schools have applied unsuccessfully for registration for grant purposes.

Missionary organizations have at least another 800 schools that would be eligible for grants were these available. All existing schools are crowded to overflowing, and the shortage of teachers is so serious that there are schools where the number of pupils per teacher varies between 84 and 112.

The Union Government's annual grant to native education is £340,000—a figure based on the position in 1921. The Missionary Conference expressed the opinion that the country had not yet realized the comparatively insignificant extent of this contribution to native education.

It is the ultimate ambition of the mission schools to see that every native child has the advantage of education (today 80 per cent of them do not attend school); to lengthen the school life; to employ trained teachers only, and to make it possible for the more promising of the native children to enjoy secondary education.

"We have only 302,000 native children in the schools," the deputation stated, "while in 1930 there were 372,613 convictions of natives in our courts."

The Native Econimic Commission, it was pointed out, emphasized again and again in its 1932 report, that the economic advancement of the Union was bound up with the liberation of the native from the shackles of ignorance and superstition.

Government Loans For Schools Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—Opportunities for broadened Federal assistance to public education are outlined in a report adopted by a group of 50 educators in a conference at Teachers College, made public Feb. 27 by Dr. William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Federal aid on an increased scale has become imperative, according to Dean Russell, because of "the outworn system of taxation" in the United States. The Federal Government has power, he holds, to tap for educational purposes tax sources unavailable to local communities.

The report declares that in some quarters "there is justification for salary reductions in line with the decreasing cost of living," and intimates that lengthening of the school day would aid the financial status of the school in many communities. It warns, however, that "false economies" are being practiced in education today, such as dropping of kindergartens, abolishment of night schools and shortening of the school term.

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Chicago Court Is Found Prey Of Politicians

Real Estate Receivership Situation Makes It 'Collection Agency'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—The most serious aspect of the present real estate receivership situation in Cook County is the influence of politics, through which the court is being turned into "a mere collection agency" for the payment of political obligations, it is declared in a report of investigations made by Northwestern University legal experts. The third section of the report is published in the current Illinois Law Review.

The political situation said to exist here, according to an official of the Chicago Bar Association, which has also been conducting its own investigation of receiverships, is not peculiar to Chicago but most probably exists in other cities as well.

The report urges that the courts curtail the appointment of receiverships to cases where no other solution is possible, and, "if the courts will not observe this rule," it continues, "legislation affecting this result should be enacted." It points out that as a result of the tremendous number of receiverships which have been authorized by the courts of late, "less than a dozen chancellors have complete control of more than $1,000,000,000 of real property, probably the greatest amount of property in value ever controlled by so small a group of individuals. No dozen real estate experts could successfully handle this property without a vast, thoroughly organized and well-trained staff of assistants. The judges have neither the experience nor the organization.

"The vast patronage suddenly made possible by the army of receivers, managers, and attorneys necessary to manage all these properties has resulted in engulfing the chancellors with a swarm of political parasites who believe that the chancellor, an elected official, owes his office to their good graces. With city and county pay roll jobs cut off by lack of funds, this pressure has been aggravated. Due to the laxness of the voting public these ward politicians are largely correct in their belief that they elect the judges and the latter are aware of this. This is the most serious problem.

"It cannot be denied that the appointment of a foreclosure receiver in practically every case in which a receiver is requested is an abuse of the chancery court's power and has resulted in degrading a court, which once had the high confidence of the public into a mere collection agency. A receivership should be resorted to only when there is no other method of reaching the desired result."

Book About Books On Books Printed

"Bibliotecha Typographica" is the disguise under which Horace Hart of Rochester, New York, an undergraduate at Harvard College hides his new book, a book containing an original study of books about books.

Books have been written and books about books, but the introduction of a book on books about books, the author believes to be a novel work. Its purpose is to present a comprehensive list of the best English books dealing with the development of the printed book and to annotate the list so that it may be useful to an audience wider than the academic circle usually attracted by such works.

The introduction to the volume has been contributed by Dr. George P. Winship, Assistant Librarian of Harvard University, who suggested and encouraged the work. This is the first undergraduate book to be undertaken and successfully published in lasting form as evidence of the stimulation of intellectual activity which the Harvard House Plan was designed to foster. Mr. Hart is a senior resident in Lowell House.

Hull Meetings Open Way For War Debt Talk

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The new Administration's drive for world economic recovery has begun in a series of conferences which Senator Cordell Hull, Secretary of State-designate, is holding with leading European envoys. Yesterday he saw Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, and M. Paul Claudel, the French Ambassador. Today he reverted to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, the outgoing Secretary of State, to check his foreign contacts with the experiences of the Hoover Administration.

While discussions have been general, their specific purpose is to prepare for negotiations to thaw out world trade and currency restrictions. These negotiations, in turn, will be preparatory to war debt talks. The new Administration has chosen to approach the knotty debt problem on the flank, rather than directly, and is considered to have avoided an impasse by choosing this method.

Senator Hull, who is an expert on trade and tariff problems, gave Sir Ronald Lindsay notes fully developing his own views on the best approach to these barriers. Sir Ronald, in turn, left relevant economic memoranda covering the British Government's policy, and conditions in the British nations.

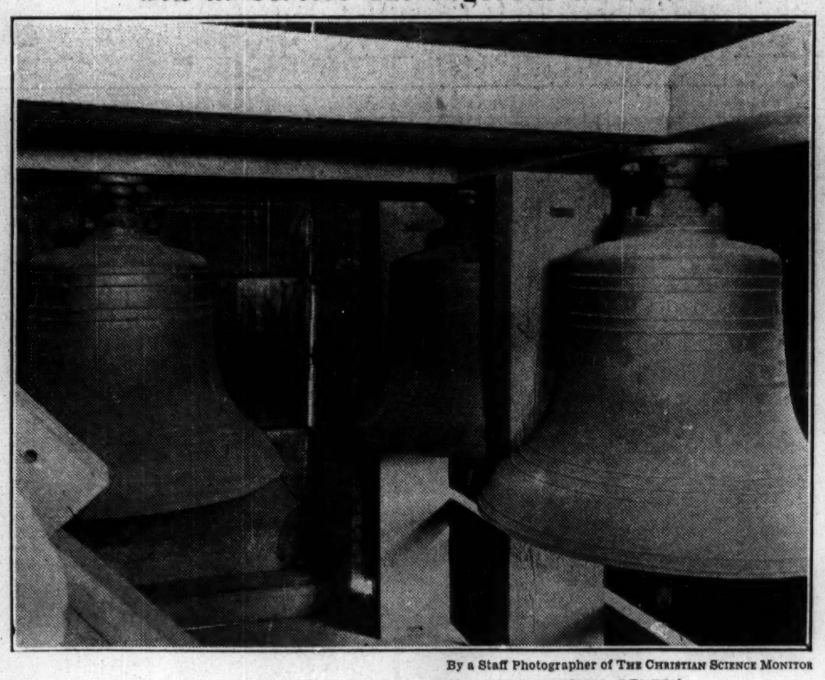
The talk with M. Claudel was less specific, but designed to bring France back to the round table from which default or "deferred payment" on Dec. 15 seemed to have banished it.

On the basis of these talks, it is felt that the stage is set for a general economic parley in Washington as soon as it can be arranged. The meeting will be a sort of inner-circle prelude to the world economic conference, designed to build up a united program among the greatest nations, which will sweep the general conference along to success.

The problems to be taken up have already been fully outlined by a Geneva preparatory committee, on which President-Elect Roosevelt was represented. But the program only outlines problems, without offering remedies. No general list of specific steps has yet been presented.

Senator Hull's own contribution toward solution, made last December, was for a horizontal 10 per cent cut in tariffs. Such a cut, while artificial in nature and falling unequally on different powers, avoids all the delays and bickering involved in working out individual tariff agreements between separate states.

Old in Service but Vigorous in Tone



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE OF 16 BELLS IN FIRST CHURCH, CHARLESTOWN, BELFRY

'For Sale' Whisper the Chimes In Belfry of Old Boston Church

Bells Which Have Rung in First Church in Charlestown Area for About Threescore Years Are Waiting for a Reasonable Bid

Who wants to buy a set of chimes?

They hang high in a rafter-ribbed belfry of one of Boston's oldest churches and are patiently waiting for someone to carry them away from the tower which has held them since 1868.

The chimes, cast by the Henry N. Hooper Company and given to the First Church in Charlestown by Miss Charlotte Harris, are one of the three real sets in Boston and one of the largest chimes in Massachusetts. The church which at present owns the 16 bells is said to be the most historic in Boston, having been organized in 1629 when about 100 colonists came from Salem with the Rev. Francis Bright and assembled under the Great Oak near Town Hill in Charlestown and held religious services.

For 59 years, the great bells rang out over Boston. They could be heard for miles around, resounding across the Charles and Mystic Rivers to Beacon Hill where the chime concerts were always enjoyed and looked forward to by residents of the Hill.

Installation of the bells was extremely difficult and costly, and before the last bell had been set into place in the high belfry, more than $8000 had been spent for this item alone. The D bell, which is the largest in the group, weights 3267 pounds. It is hung in the center of the tower and is fitted for either ringing or chiming. On each bell is the inscription, "Harris Chime. This chime of sixteen bells was a gift of Miss Charlotte Harris to the First Parish Church, Charlestown, of which her ancestors, Harris and Devens, were members." Also inscribed on each bell is a scriptural passage.

In an order written in 1888, it was said that the chimes "are to be rung on Sundays, national holidays, Nov. 12 (the church anniversary), Christmas and Thanksgiving days, and at midnight on New Year's Eve"; but it is not always convenient for the ringer, Mr. Joel C. Bolan, who is organist, to attend on all these occasions, so that now, except Sundays, there is really no regular time for ringing.

They have not, however, been rung since 1920, although the church was used for vesper services until 1927. Good care has been taken of the bells, which are said to be worth $25,000. Only recently, the Rev. Thomas W. Davison, pastor of the church, had the chimes sandblasted and cleaned to keep them in a good state of preservation.

Although the church will sell the chimes if a buyer can be found who will pay the price, it is the hope of the members that enough money can be raised among themselves to move the bells to their present church on Green Street. Cost of moving would probably be somewhat more than $5000, it is estimated. If this amount can be raised before a purchaser is found, Mr. Davison says that the bells will once more ring out over the city, this time, however, by electricity instead of the ropes that were used when the chimes were last heard. It is also planned to connect the bells with the church organ if the money to move them is secured.

The First Church in Charlestown is one of the most historical as well as one of the oldest in the United States. Gov. John Winthrop was one of the founders and a signer of the church covenant.

Even the Celebrated Cod Blinked an Eye At Bill to Repeal Massachusetts Laws

"Tut, tut," said the portraits of the Adamses and the Endicotts, "tut, tut," said the state seal and the flintlock of Myles Standish, and, in the face of so much "tut tutting," there has failed one of the greatest nullification efforts of all times.

Among the 1500 or more bills filed this year in the Massachusetts Legislature was one which said "scat" to every law on the statute books. But history rose up and "shook its gory locks," and somewhere this side of the $30 cost of actual filing, the irreverent repeal bill was scuttled.

So today the legislators start clambering about the tree of statutes pruning away at the twigs, happy that they have a tree in which to clamber.

However, had the tree not been spared? Speculation was rife for a while at the State House. It was pointed out that passage of such a measure would have immediately converted the three ponderous tomes of Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth into so much fiction.

Whereupon the strangest things would have been true. Even the fish throughout the State would have had no legal inspectors. Any effort to look at a fish with an officially inquisitorial eye would have had no sanction, and the fish could have looked right back with arrogance. The badges that have been legislated into place on the bosoms of the wardens of the state game and bird preserves would have been divested of any wisp of authority. A chipmunk, hedgehog, bluejay or even a codfish (not yet a bird, though under suspicion) need not have obeyed these badges if they had had something better to do.

All the witches and nonconformists banished by decree of the General Court would have been legally, if not historically, reinstated. A vote to import no more tea from Great Britain would have been necessary to give the Boston Tea Party the slightest excuse for taking place.

The avoirdupois and the troy pound would have been at a loss to answer to Henry or Henrietta, every citizen would have been disfranchised since no one would have known but what the babe in arms was just the voter most pleasing to the modern legislator, and the Mayflower, now the state floral choice, would have been stripped of official prerogatives and demoted to plain arbutus.

And, it was said, no politician would so far depart from type in the reënactment of the body of laws that he could not find important changes to be made in the most minute measures. Unquestionably the fact that earlier legislators saw fit to place the arrow in the left hand of the Indian on the arms of the Commonwealth and the bow in his right has been a source of irritation to some who would prefer the arrow in the right and the bow in the left. These and other alterations would come within the province of the General Court following such a wholesale massacre of centuries of legislation.

Herein is enough to indicate, perhaps, some of the bizarre results of the measure, had the "tut, tutting" been less vigorous. Massachusetts would have awakened of a morning with only its Constitution and a somewhat vague conception of its own contours and identity. Like a motion picture in reverse or a butterfly squirming back into its chrysalis, departments, boards, commissions and officials would have involuted back into the Constitution and the whole field of government would have become virgin territory for annual session after annual session.

Files of Society to Help Children Called 'Gold Mine' of Social Service

A mother lode awaits the adventurous prospector! But this is not a summons to the "sourdough" to grab his pick and sluicing pan and rush to the Klondike. It is a call to the more sedentary humanitarian and the scholastic to "go a mining" after nuggets of information in the files of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. That there is "gold in them thar files" is had on good authority, that announces a claim holding the histories of more than 90,000 families studied by the society.

Like natural scientists who labor over their test-tubes, seeking no reward beyond the success of their experiment, the hundreds of social workers that wrote these histories were not looking for any El Dorado, merely turning in a day's work.

Now Mr. E. S. Kavanagh, financial secretary of the society, announces that the files are "gold country." He hopes a prospector or two will be "grubstaked," so he can work the claim. Like undeveloped power, this material could, according to him, be put to work for the relief of human distress.

Through proper arrangement and use of this information and the expansion of the society's powers, the rôle of the society could, he said, be truly preventive. He explained that, at the present, the word "prevention" in the title of the society adds to the general misnomer of the name. The society does not "prevent" cruelty to children, but prevents the recurrence of cruelty, for it must wait until misbehavior of the child or parental incompetence or culpability has provided a pretext for action.

Elaborating on the value of the histories on file, he said they should benefit the whole field of social service. The study of sociology could well be enriched by some of the data, according to him. Asserting a lack of knowledge on the problem of adjusting the immigrant to his new surroundings, he declared these histories might provide an approach to an efficient handling of this subject. Many of the histories represent, he said, sad chapters in the lives of immigrants in their quest for the pot of gold in the new nation.

Looking again at the name of the society, Mr. Kavanagh found a misapplication in almost every word. "Massachusetts" is misleading because it implies that the society is state-supported, thus discouraging donations. The word, "cruelty," he said, gives the impression to many of physical brutality, while the cruelty is often the mistreatment of permitting children to be reared in want or without guidance. The more accurate name, according to his choice, would announce the society as an organization to protect children.

He further advocated the tracing of all cases handled by the society to obtain the verdict of success or failure. Why did success or failure result? He wants to know, even if it means looking in on a family removed to Oregon.

The agents who have visited tenements and water-front homes have dumped nuggets of experience into a big heap of information at the command of the society. He now wants it sorted and harnessed and a sociologist or two can have a textbook on the side.

Libraries of State Report More Reading

Use of public libraries during the last year has grown beyond all precedent, according to a report from the division of public libraries of the State Department of Education. This increase is due mainly to the use of libraries by the unemployed, the report shows.

This increase, however, has been accompanied by cuts of from 10 per cent to 75 per cent in book budgets, which not only have reduced considerably book purchases, but have caused increased wear and tear on those volumes in use.

In spite of this huge increase in business, the report further points out, the number of assistants has not been added to, vacancies have been left unfilled and part-time assistants have in many cases been dropped.

Canadian Shelter Belts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Since the Canadian Government instituted a tree planting division in 1901, a total of 117,225,926 trees has been distributed to farmers in the prairie provinces, free of charge. Of these, 115,190,070 were deciduous, or broad leaved trees, and 2,035,866 conifers. From the Canadian Government forestry station at Indian Head, and Sutherland, Sask., seedling trees for shelter belts have been sent out to 6000 farmers every year, or about 4,000,000 trees a year. In addition to this free distribution, millions of trees have been purchased from the same centers.

Joining of Papers At Columbia Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—Consolidation of all the campus newspapers of Columbia University and the establishment of a daily journal, to be published by the Pulitzer School of Journalism, is proposed by Dean Carl W. Ackerman, head of the journalism school.

If his plan, which is before the Columbia management today, is approved, it will mean that the Daily Spectator, undergraduate newspaper published for more than half a century by students of the Columbia College of Arts and Sciences, will cease and that this publication, along with the Barnard Bulletin, published by undergraduate women students; the Weekly Bulletin, published by Teachers College, and MS, a magazine for writers published under the supervision of the Department of English, will be merged and become a part of the new daily.

According to Dean Ackerman control of the proposed daily will be vested in an editorial board appointed by the School of Journalism. The advertising solicitation and circulation which is expected to total more than 20,000 will be in the hands of the Columbia University press.

Regulatory Poster Law Urged in Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Signboards and posters will be regulated if the suggestion of Mr. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Roads and Mines, is adopted by the Quebec Legislature. He requests that the department be given discretion as to whether a signboard or poster is to be placed either 300 or 400 feet from the highway, and to determine the nature of the advertising and the type.

As regards tourism, the intention is to create a series of local councils throughout Quebec. These will have the task of initiating ideas and submitting them. The intention is to maintain at Quebec a tourist bureau.

Liquor Prescriptions Bill Meets Defeat in Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., March 1—A bill allowing physicians to write prescriptions for liquor and allowing drug stores to sell liquor has been defeated in the Judiciary Committee of the State Legislature. Under the terms of the bill, physicians and druggists would have been authorized to keep supplies on hand to fill their prescriptions and patients would not be violators when caught with liquor in their possession, provided they were taking it as prescribed.

Prohibitionists all over the State have renewed efforts to block wet legislation in Kansas. Half a dozen dry petitions from various parts of the State were sent to and read in the Senate one day recently. A bill which would forbid the advertising of tobacco, cigarettes, cigarette papers or cigars on billboards, placards or on street cars has been introduced in the State Senate.

Banks' Advice Aids Property Owners

All banks, as well as individual mortgagees, are coöperating actively with the Real Estate Advisory Committee in its efforts to restore and maintain confidence among property owners through offering free advice to those in distressed circumstances, according to a statement issued today by Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, chairman of the group.

The committee, a sub-committee of the Banking and Industrial Committee of the First Federal District, holds an open meeting in the rooms of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, 7 Water Street, every Thursday from 2 to 5 p. m., in which property owners may seek advice. Hundreds already have taken advantage of this service.

According to the committee, the home owner has often a substantial equity left in his property, yet has been unable to negotiate his affairs satisfactorily through no fault of his own. This group has been able to devise a workable plan and to bring about an adjustment whereby unfortunate property owners can, first, save the equity on their property, and, secondly, meet their obligations to the mortgagees.

Scrip Plan Invades Pennsylvania Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 1—Merchants in the Chartiers Valley will receive scrip in the amount of $25,000 within the next eight days, according to announcement by the Exchange Association of Pennsylvania, launching the first scrip plan in western Pennsylvania.

The scrip will be loaned to business men at the usual interest rate, to be secured by the borrower's stock of merchandise or other collateral. The borrower will use the scrip to meet his obligations and cash will be released to wider markets, Mr. George L. Kinter, author of the plan, said.

Mr. M. J. Baker, vice-president of the Seven Baker Brothers, has subscribed the money necessary to print the scrip and place it in circulation.

Georgian to Receive Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Ga. — Another national honor comes to Georgia's renowned woman educator, Miss Martha Berry, founder of the Berry schools in the north Georgia mountains. The Eleanor Van Renssalaer biennial medal for eminent service will be bestowed upon Miss Berry by the Colonial Dames of America at the exercises in New York, Feb. 23.

Bank Control Declared Need For Recovery

Indiana Faculty Publishes Compendium on Business Essentials

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 1 (AP)—National regulation of banking and rigorous supervision of stock exchanges were advocated yesterday as measures to aid business in a publication issued under auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Other proposals included "readjustment and improved control of national credits, reduction of excessive tariffs to eliminate unsatisfactory trade barriers, and an international bank to control an exchange gold standard."

The book, on "Stabilization of Employment," published by a group of Indiana University faculty members to promote dissemination of natural scientific thought, contained the individual views of 16 national leaders.

"Charges that many of the nation's so-called leaders have violated scientific principles of economic planning are contained in the book," an announcement said. "Bankers in particular are hard hit. Technocracy is dealt severe blows.

"The machine age is here to stay and does not contribute to unemployment in the way that it is popularly supposed to do, various contributors point out. Public works are only palliatives, not cures for unemployment.

"Undercirculation, rather than overproduction; international bungling in the realm of finance; disruptions caused by war; and overinvestment during the post-war period are all held to be basic causes of the present slump in trade and employment."

Newburgh Stamp Proposed by Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURGH, N. Y., March 1—Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., (R.) of New York, is negotiating with the Post Office Department for the issuance of a commemorative stamp in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the proclamation of peace with the British made in Washington's headquarters in this city April 19, 1783.

Mr. Fish has submitted to Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, views of the headquarters from which the engraving for the stamp could be made. He said that President-Elect Roosevelt, as a resident of the congressional district in which the headquarters are located, would undoubtedly pledge the cooperation of the new Administration in getting the stamp out by April 19.

It was at Washington's headquarters in Newburgh that the army was disbanded after the proclamation of peace. It is believed that Washington, who was in Newburgh through most of 1782 and 1783, had his headquarters in this city longer than at any other place during the Revolutionary War. It was from here that he wrote his famous letter of advice to the governors of the 13 states.

Do you "vibrate" to blues, dark browns, grays . . . or do you prefer a good mixture?

We sure can tickle your palate in our CLOTHING CLEAN-UP!

SUITS that were $35 to $45—
$20 now!

SUITS that were $50 to $65—
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OVERCOATS that were $45 to $75 (broken lots)—
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ODD TROUSERS and ODD KNICKERS that were $10 to $14—
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Women's Fashions!
Daffodils, calendulas, warm sun on Fifth Avenue—the smart woman makes an instinctive bee-line to our Salons—where such exciting new fashions await—fashions that fit and flatter HER!

Now—this very successful
3-Piece
comes in silk crepe
$19.50
Youthful, with its new box jacket . . . and magically slenderizing . . . in black or navy blue crepe . . . with blouse in gay new striped print. Sizes 42 . . . 44 . . . 46.
Women's Dress Salon, Second Floor, North Building

The Long-Coat Suit
$29
in Forstmann or imported tweeds...
A very smart, very practical outfit! FULL-LENGTH coat and matching skirt—in soft tweeds—new, divinely hazy grays and beiges! Loose lines to make you willowy-looking. New fringed scarf. Sizes 34 to 44.
Women's Coat Salon, Second Floor North Building

NEWS! We've lowered the price on our famous and exclusive
"Wanasilk" Stockings
from $1.35 to
$1.00
Service weight . . . pure thread silk . . . special run protection. In the new beiges and grays. Also black black and white. Business women dote on them—they stand all kinds of wear and tear!
Street Floor, North Building

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New York
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now we've got it!
something entirely new!
a non-run stocking
that's not a mesh!

Run-no-mor
chiffon stockings
1.50 a pair
in the new spring shades—
swagger • middy • tawny • sandy
You can't induce them to run. We poked plenty of holes in them to make sure. What's to prevent? A new lock stitch that not only prevents runs but resists pulled threads as well. And it's not a mesh. It's a crystal clear chiffon. It qualifies on every count. That's why we're proud to present run-no-mor as the non-run sponsored by
Lord & Taylor
STREET FLOOR
NEW YORK

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES · HOME MAKING

Women as Able Engineers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"WANT to be an engineer? Got a flair in that direction? Well, let's look into it." Miss E. M. Kennedy leans back in her chair. She is evidently prepared to tackle the problem, and to tackle it thoroughly—which is characteristic. It is not for nothing that she has been a wage earner since she was in her 'teens and risen from a position among the lowly to that of managing director of a big firm of tool manufacturers. Neither has she been, for nothing, elected this year's president of the Women's Engineering Society.

She sits thinking for a moment. Then she proceeds, slowly and deliberately, to shatter the notion about the "flair" until there is finally not a vestige of it left.

Engineers are never produced by flairs. Unlike poets and musicians, they are not born but made; and made, as a rule, in the hard school of experience. Miss Kennedy is very sure of this. She says that she is truly sorry that the fashion for office boys and office girls is disappearing in favor of "the academic young person" who is too often "all theory and no practice." She would rather—much rather—see the budding engineer begin at the bottom and work up.

How Become Practical?

Engineering, of course, is many-sided. To qualify as an engineer does not necessarily mean that you must be prepared to don overalls, lift heavy weights, and be genuinely pleased when your hands are dirty.

Engineering, which includes such matters, does not, indeed, offer the rosiest of prospects to women since, although theoretical training may be obtained as readily by a girl as by a boy, the getting of the practical training which must follow it is extremely difficult. Miss Kennedy recalls how Miss Vera Holmes, who is possibly the most brilliant example of one who has broken down those prejudices which would deny works experience to women, said once that the most desirable assets of a would-be mechanical engineer are "a father in an influential positon in the profession, and sufficient independent means to tide her over her training."

Miss Kennedy smiles. The thing can be done, of course, she says, and she cites the example of Miss Anne Ashberry, who not only is an engineer herself but has built up her own engineering works, "Atalanta," in London, and employs not even one man in the running of it. But really, there are other lines which present better chances of success and should therefore be examined.

Sub-Departments

It is Mrs. Mollison (who, as Miss Amy Johnson, flew solo to Australia in 1930, and lately has achieved several record-breaking exploits) who puts forward the idea that much may be done, and will be done, by women in the direction of airplane design, and in the invention and manufacture of those aircraft instruments which, she says, will form one of the most important assets of air travel in the future.

And Miss N. E. Miller, the publicity manager of the Edison Swan Electric Company, expressed the belief that much may be accomplished by women "who think for themselves, have a sense of values, and understand the meaning of responsibility," in the realm of advertising. Even if such women do not know very much about machines, they may yet be among the very valuable members of the engineering world and make much money.

But Miss Kennedy returns to the question of engineering proper. She has thought of an important branch; a branch which is, moreover, not surrounded by that troublesome thing, prejudice. Electricity. Why not be an electrical engineer?

There is a bigger demand for the woman electrical engineer than is generally supposed, with the work of the household turned over to volts and currents, and new designs springing up in all directions. The raw recruit is still welcomed in the electrical world, and training is not difficult to obtain. The work is interesting. It is skilled. Miss Kennedy foresees that woman's nimbleness of finger and practical patience will carry her far.

But she sums up. "Do not attempt the heavier branches of work. Your natural talents will shine best in things that suit you best. If you want to make a career, do not be content to float, having nothing behind you, into a position which merely looks impressive.

"Get into the drawing office of a good engineering firm. From there, make your way into the office of the manager. Learn everything you can about the art of marketing goods, about advertising, about prices, about cataloguing, about the personnel of the business. Be ready, then, for a chance in the line of advertising or for a post in the sales department, in which sound knowledge of your subject will be indispensable. "Above all," Miss Kennedy smiles again as she gets up to say goodbye, "above all, forget that you have ever heard of such a thing as 'women's privileges,' and make your men colleagues forget it too!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Planet News, London

Engineering Is a Profession One Has Perhaps Associated Particularly With Men. But It Is a Fact That Women Have Proved Able in This Field. The Photograph Was Taken in the Engineering Works in London Called Atalanta, a Shop Employing Only Women. Miss Anne Ashberry, Owner and Head, Is Seen Standing at Right.

Home Economics Association

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE general theme, "How to Make the Most of Our Homes," will be one of the topics over a nation-wide hookup of the National Broadcasting Company on Sunday, March 26, at 6:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time. This program is sponsored by the American Home Economics Association and comes as a part of a series of Sunday night broadcasts arranged by Miss Florence Hale, past president of the National Education Association.

* * *

A folder which is being widely circulated is called "Family Food Budgets for the Use of Relief Agencies." This pamphlet is issued jointly by the United States Department of Labor Children's Bureau and the United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Home Economics. Its lists for adequate minimum cost foods are arranged to make computations of quantities and costs exceptionally easy. Copies may be obtained upon request to either bureau.

* * *

The American Home Economics Association will hold its twenty-sixth annual convention in Milwaukee, Wis., June 26 to June 30, 1933. "Home Economics in a Modern World" has been chosen as the theme of the convention.

It is suggested that those who wish to attend this convention will be able to take advantage of the special railroad rates to Chicago in connection with the Century of Progress Exposition, which will be somewhat less than a fare and a half for the round trip.

Dr. Lemo T. Dennis, the new field worker of this association in the subject of child development and parental education, has spent some time in visiting different states of the Union and attending meetings where her subject was being discussed. In addition to her activities in the field she has prepared five bibliographies which are now ready for distribution. They are: An annotated bibliography on child development, parent education and family relations; a selected list of books and pamphlets on such subjects as social and personal adjustments and home management; a list of pamphlets dealing with child development; annotated bibliography on children's magazines; and a selected list of children's books. These bibliographies are free and can be obtained from Dr. Dennis, 620 Mills Building, Washington, D. C. Other recent publications which can be obtained from the same address are: Bibliographies on child development and family relationships, prepared by the Division on the Family and Its Relationships, January, 1932, at 35 cents for the complete set; and the bulletin, "Home Economics and Education for Family Life," edited by Esther McGinnis and available at 30 cents a copy. (None of the above pamphlets have been read by the Editor of this page, and are therefore offered without special comment.)

Where library facilities are limited the advisory committee has approved of a loan of a small collection of helpful books on family relationships, for a period of two to four weeks.

Mirrors for Tables

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Table centers made of mirror glass, with sunken pools of frosted glass to hold water, are the very latest thing in English domestic decoration, following the severe line so popular in modern rooms, and producing a delightfully sparkling effect when placed beneath a bright overhead light.

These mirrors are made in square and oblong shapes, and sets of five can be placed together to form amusing patterns. Also, one large-size mirror, with corners of sunken frosted glass, leaving a strip of plain glass running round the edge and across the center, makes a simple and exceedingly lovely decoration. Short-stalked anemones lend themselves well to these flat vases, their bright colors contrasting happily with the silvery sheen of the glass. Warm-toned floating flower heads also look well.

These mirror tiles can also be had without the sunken portion, forming interesting stands for the glass or china bird ornaments so popular at the moment, the clear reflection in the glass giving the effect of deep water.

The base of the tiles is covered with green baize as a protection for the surface of polished tables.

Your Turn to Make a Speech

IX—Winging One's Words

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"SO LIKEWISE ye, except ye utter by the tongue words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken? for ye shall speak into the air." So wrote Paul in I Corinthians. The student of public speaking soon learns that his choice of words has a great deal to do with the effectiveness of his speech. He has both advantages and disadvantages as compared with the writer.

Must Be Instantly Intelligible

The spoken word, for instance, must be "instantly intelligible," as one authority puts it. The listener, unlike the reader, cannot go back and ponder a meaning which he does not understand. But he must pass instantly on to the next point. The experienced speaker never forgets for an instant the needs of his audience. He is careful, therefore, not to talk over their heads. No one need be afraid to use simple diction. Biblical language teaches us how beautiful and filled with exalted meaning simple words can be.

Get the Audience to Work With You

"Get the audience to work with you" is a good rule to remember in the selection of words. One can choose words which will cause the audience not only to think with him but to "see" (visualize, in technical terms) and to feel with him. Words which have strong connotative value will help to do this—that is, words which have past associations for the listener and which will therefore stimulate his imagination and arouse his feelings. "Home," for instance, has strong connotative value for most people; so has "mother." The figurative use of words and figures of speech also gain the coöperation of the audience in painting word pictures.

Other words have a strong appeal because of their sounds, by the rhyming and chiming of vowel and consonant sounds. Still others satisfy because of the close connection between sound and sense.

Avoid Timeworn Expressions

Phrases are important, too—that is, the way that words are combined. Vividness and brilliancy depend as much on the originality of expressions and the twists and turns of speech as on individual words. The effective speaker, therefore, pays close heed to his "words in action." Nothing gives more dullness to language than a constant use of threadbare, stereotyped expressions (clichés and bromides, they are called technically).

Vocal Technic Does Much

An advantage which the speaker has over the writer is his opportunity to add clearness, vividness, force and intensity to his words by means of vocal technic and gesture. The same words that sound flat and uninteresting spoken by one person may leap into brilliance and glowing color from the lips of another. This ability to give power to spoken language is sometimes referred to as "projecting one's personality into one's words." But it really isn't this at all. It comes partly through a mastery of the use of one's vocal tools. But more it comes from the richness of the speaker's mentality and the depth and sincerity of his feeling. "It takes the overflow of heart to give the lips full speech." This is a word to the wise for one who hopes to win his way to the heart of humanity.

Some Helps in Word Study

Dullness in speakers is often due not so much to a lack of vocabulary as to a lack of imagination. Some study of words in a much broader sense than is usually meant by "vocabulary building" may therefore be of great help. One may perhaps need not only to add new and unusual words but to learn how to make better use of "common" words which he already knows, and more than all to enrich his entire background of word knowledge.

Those who feel this need will find that the poets are their best friends. One might begin by reading several delightful chapters on words in Max Eastman's "Enjoyment of Poetry" and in "A Study of Poetry" by Bliss Perry.

Next he will be repaid by a daily, intensive study of some short poem or stanza culled from the poems of one of the recognized masters or from an accepted contemporary poet. Look up words (even well-known ones) in the dictionary; note the derivation; the original and derived and figurative meanings; look the same word up in a thesaurus and observe how the meaning and sound and even the "atmosphere" or mood will be entirely changed by a substitution of a word or phrase. Notice the poet's skill in choices and comparisons. Finally read the stanza aloud and listen to the exquisite flow of vowels and consonants.

"But never forget that words are alive and plastic and that if you care enough for them they will make you master of strange and memorable beauties." (From "Short Story Writing" by John T. Frederick.)

This series of 12 articles is running on Wednesdays. The tenth will discuss "Using One's Tools."

Merchandise Counselor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It will prove provocative to imaginative and ambitious designers and stylists to hear that Mr. Hugh A. Merrill, president of Merrill & Co., and merchandising specialist in home furnishings, told the Fashion Group at a recent luncheon that brilliant performance in the styling and merchandising fields is at the present time—because greatly needed—richly rewarded. He defined "brilliant performance" as the ability to perceive simple and obvious things and employ them for important ends. Power of analysis, ingenuity of conception and undiscouraged effort, he said, were necessary for sound procedure and production and merchandising of goods in which quality, utility and beauty are united.

As the purpose of design and manufacture is sales, Mr. Merrill suggested that the present stylist should extend her functions and become a merchandise counselor, a liaison officer between the merchandising and promotional departments and an instructor of sales forces in methods of display and exposition. Style and serviceability should be emphasized rather than price in all promotional work, and to this end architectural backgrounds and ensemble effects should be used to attract the consumer.

Only by following a good design straight through its manufacture into a commodity and on into the shop or department where it must await the consumer and according to her verdict go down to failure or on to success, can a reliable sales technique be established.

Novelties in Dress Fabrics

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MANY novelties, some already approved by leading model houses, will be shown at the British Textiles Exhibition, which as a section of the British Industries Fair will be held at the White City from Feb. 20 to March 3.

A new type of wool sports fabric from Yorkshire is a rough-surfaced crêpe, in which an admixture of rabbit-wool and kemp has been introduced. Another is woven of a wool yarn composed of a series of tiny knots, ends of which are thrown on the surface. An exceptionally attractive rayon cloth is made of an entirely new yarn in a jacquard diagonal weave, with a matt surface. Yorkshire houses will also show creaseless fabrics in wool and rayon and in all-rayon, and among those of the latter class is a two-color dyed fabric in many designs suitable for dresses and sports suits. A smart-looking new cloth, well adapted for tennis wear, is striped with permanent tucks made in the loom and firmly bound. Many new ideas in the gabardine style for sports wear will be featured.

Scottish Looms Go Modern

Departures from styles and patterns characteristic of Scottish cloths will be featured at the exhibition in some of the latest sports colorings in all-wool yarn-dye chenille. These show very smart multicolored stripes and blendings, such as yellow, gold and nigger, military colors, and similar well-chosen combinations.

Smart checks and stripes are also seen in "kasma," a lightweight soft worsted cloth. Narrow stripes are employed in many notable patterns, and a big feature is made of stripes with mixture plain or dead-plain, which will win wide approval for outdoor wear. Several of these ranges, indeed, have already been chosen by Paris houses after preliminary inspection.

In novelty materials Scotland has made distinct advances. An interesting novelty check effect is produced by heavily knotted yarns on a plain ground with a raised surface in parallelogram pattern; and there are a number of novelty fancy weaves with stripe and check effects. Several of the new productions have yet to be named. One of these is a lightweight wool net with the appearance and feel of fine canvas. This material will drape and hang well and is uncrushable. It will also take every shade of dye.

Cottons From Lancashire

Lancashire manufacturers have produced some interesting new cotton fabrics. Crêpes and rough weaves, favorite structures for rayon materials, will also be produced in all-cotton cloths. Among those which deserve special mention are rough, sporty-looking printed ratines in neat chevrons, diamond checks and block diagonals. They are intended for spring sports suit and are produced in multi-colors as well as in quiet tones and tone effects. All-cotton georgettes, printed in dainty geometric effects in bright colors on white grounds are intended to be worn with the ratines.

A Manchester concern has broken new ground for Lancashire in the manufacture of pure-silk fabrics and of the highest class silk-and-rayon mixtures. The collection includes some very beautiful all-silk crêpe-de-chine and georgette; pure-silk washing stripes in up-to-date designs; and a variety of striped and checked dull crêpes made from colored yarns, angel-skin in satin stripes, blistered crêpes, and chenille weaves.

Monotone Printing

To print without color might seem an impossible achievement, yet a way of doing this has recently been devised by a well-known British firm. In the "pastille" finish, or delustered printing, as the process is called, no color contrast is needed to bring out the beauty of the treatment, which is intended chiefly for evening-wear materials. In this process a matt design is printed on a lustrous surface and the contrast between the bright and dull effects makes the design. To vary the effects, pastel shades such as light blue, pink, primrose-yellow and so on, are used on white as well as self-colored backgrounds. Beneath bright electric light the effect is similar to that of a rich satin-damask weave.

A fabric which has the appearance of velvet is another novelty. Its fine cotton warp and heavy rayon weft is constructed so as to present the appearance of a double material, with a plain cotton back and a richly embroidered rayon surface, not unlike a fancy velvet or chenille fabric. The chenille or pile effect is obtained by the use of twofold rayon in the weft, but though the cloth looks rich and has plenty of body, it is very light in weight and virtually uncrushable. It is printed in a range of effective designs and is intended for afternoon dresses, evening cloaks and millinery. It combines in one fabric the trend for velvet and the feeling for rough weaves.

In the past linens were the same, year-in year-out, but today Irish linens are as modern as their uses. Recent research work in Ulster laboratories has led to the introduction of soft and non-creasable dress linens in plain and fancy weaves, mercerized, shrunk in the web so as to withstand constant laundering, and with fast colors.

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GERBER'S Strained Vegetable Products—specially prepared—enable you to provide baby's daily vegetable feedings accurately—easily—economically. Each Gerber product is made from the choicest fresh vegetables. Scientifically designed equipment assures uniformity. Cooking in oxygen-excluding vessels conserves natural food values lost in open vessel cooking. Straining through extra fine mesh monel metal strainers removes coarse crude fiber. Gerber's Vegetables are unseasoned, ready-to-serve. They save hours of time and effort.

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Use as it is or add salt or sugar. Warm to feeding temperature and serve.

Strained Tomatoes — Beets — Vegetable Soup — Carrots — Spinach — Peas — Prunes — Green Beans. 4½ oz. cans

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Achieve new beauty through Harper Method

Your hair must look lovelier, more lustrous, now that so much of it is exposed by the new hats.

Martha Matilda Harper wishes you to see how wonderfully her methods improve the appearance of your hair. She will send you a Courtesy Card which will be honored at any of the 500 famous Harper Method Salons.

There the *skilled hands* of graduate operators, trained in the methods originated by Miss Harper, achieve a lustre and loveliness impossible with *ordinary* methods. They are especially adept, too, in dressing the hair in a manner that makes one look more youthful.

Harper Method will also preserve the charm and freshness of your skin. Be sure to ask at Salon or department store about Harper Method skin and hair preparations for home use. (See local telephone directory under "Harper Method.")

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In dainty container with PUSH-UP bottom. Used easily as lipstick. Always look as if you had just come from a beauty parlor. Get Sem-Pray today. Large economical package, all good toilet goods counters, only 60c. Or mail coupon for handbag package at once.

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Send generous package Sem-Pray Creme. I enclose 10c for packing and mailing. Include Sem-Pray Rouge and Face Powder FREE.

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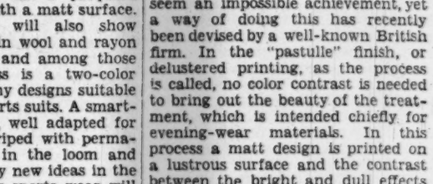

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THE HOME FORUM

When the Clock Man Calls

WHEN I saw the shabby bicycle that leaned against that cottage wall in an Irish village, and heard the unwonted animation of the voices in the kitchen, I said to myself: "The Clock Man is here." And I was right.

The cord from which one of the weights had hung inside the wooden case had broken suddenly, the people of the house told me, and they described, in their own dramatic way, the awesome bang that had awakened them in the somber hours of the winter morning. Once again, they went through a long list of the things they thought of, when the noise sounded through the little house. In the end, it was the stillness of the dark room that gave them the explanation. The clock had stopped. Ever since it happened they had looked and longed for the Clock Man, whose winter visit was almost due. He calls there twice in the year, as he calls at the other small white cottages at the end of some stony lane, or perched high on some hillside, in the corner of a wind-swept field.

It is a fortunate caller, whose friendly visit to one of those cottages coincides with the presence there of the Clock Man. When the woman of the house told me to come in, and waved her hand toward the man who was so busy beside the well-scrubbed table, I congratulated myself. "We thought we'd never see the day he'd come," she explained, "for the house is not like the same place at all without the clock. Sure, we'd often wake in the night before it got the demur, an' there it'd be tickin'. I do solemnly guess 'twould make 'us sleep again to be listenin' to it."

The Clock Man says that he knows every cottage timepiece for miles round the village where he lives. The folk of the Big Houses prefer to send their erring clocks to the shop in the city; or, if the wooden case be too unwieldy, they ask the expert to come from that shop to the house, his black bag filled with complicated tools. The Clock Man who stood in that homely little kitchen does not need a bag; his tools are few and he carries them in the pocket of his coat. A tiny bottle of refined oil, tweezers and pincers represent his meager paraphernalia, together with a length of cord. The small feather with which the oil is distributed is the affair of the householder, and it is supplied without much difficulty.

Always, when the Clock Man calls, one member of the family will be seen hurrying out to the shed for a suitable feather. The works may not need oiling this time; but it is better to be on the safe side, and to have the feather on the dresser in case he may ask for it. He does not talk much, so he hears a great many stories in the scattered cottages where he lingers for an hour to restore to a silent room the cheery voice of the household clock.

* * *

It is amazing how many stories have a well-loved timepiece for their center. A clock that struck the hour just as they opened the door to the boy with the telegram telling of Mary's homecoming; a clock that stopped suddenly on the night of the "Big Wind," then started again, just as unexpectedly, a day or so later, when someone knocked against it. Some big, clumsy watch that was hung, long ago, from the hook in the carved wooden frame, made by one of the ladies in the Big House, refusing, since then, to keep any sort of time, if removed from its ornate perch. For years it ticked on placidly, as it lay upon its back; now it must have its carved frame, or it will know the reason why.

As he works, the Clock Man listens. Sometimes he leaves sorrow in a small house when he turns away; for there, perhaps, the cheap alarm clock that must take the place of a more dignified timepiece has reached the end of its working days, and there is no hope of setting it right. So the weekly saving must begin again, or the slowly gathered sum that was set aside for the purchase of a pair of boots, must be broached. No working man or woman can do without a knowledge of the time, however worn his boots may be. In some of the cottages the clock will have come from the old home; so that, in addition to its usefulness, it has the added value of association. The lovely memories of childhood are wreathed about its faded dial.

In the little house where the Clock Man worked on that wintry day, he had to accomplish a great deal more than the substituting of a new cord for one that had frayed. He had to persuade "Herself" to change the position of the treasured timepiece from the outside wall to a drier, warmer place, not far from the hearth. It was an epic struggle, but he prevailed at last. The clock had hung there for many years, the old woman said; the idea of changing its position after that length of time was, to her, a fantastic one. When she left the room for a few moments, the Clock Man told me that such a struggle was a commonplace affair in his line of business, among a community that distrusts unnecessary alterations. He told me of a woman, known to both of us, who, when she was young and active, placed the family clock on the top of a high cupboard. There it could be reached only with the aid of a kitchen chair, and, not being an eight-day clock, it required to be wound every evening. All through the years she had climbed unprotestingly onto the chair, and had stretched across the dusty top board of the big press to reach the timepiece. "There's no knowing the job I had to persuade her to put the clock where she could get at it easily," he said. "It was only last week I managed it in the end. She won't know herself now, with the comfort she'll have."

All sorts of things go wrong with the cottage clocks, he said, as he gathered up his simple outfit; but usually it is the cord in the larger ones, and specks of rust in the smaller cases. Always he does what his clients refer to, as "blaming it upon the climate"; damp is the most powerful enemy of the treasured clock.

With a courtly word, the Clock Man went, and there was silence in the firelit kitchen. A silence that was lulled rather than broken, by the hoarse measured ticking of the timekeeper,

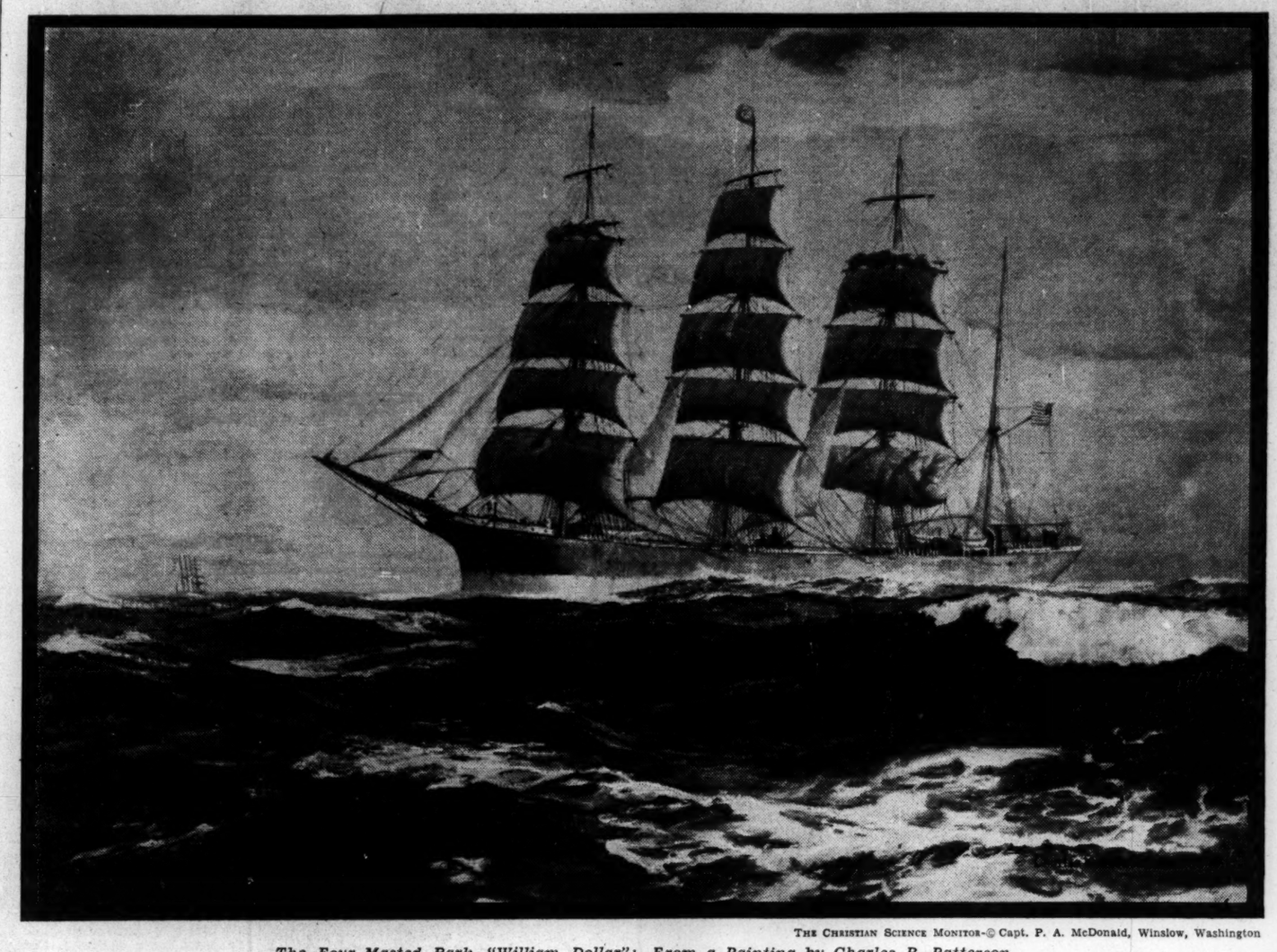
D. M. L.

Such Are Wild Animals in Sanctuary

The bear is the only member of the Yellowstone family who is found frequently around the hotels and near the motor roads, his keen nose telling him where he is most likely to find food. But even if a bear does approach your car, begging for food, don't imagine that this experience is what is meant by seeing the wild life of the Yellowstone. It is among the upper reaches of the mountains that you will find the mountain sheep, the shy antelope, all the deer family, and the less sophisticated bears. Here they are not pestered by the odor of gasoline or by the attentions of the peanut-offering tourist. Many persons mistakenly believe that feeding a bear will make him friendly. On the contrary, if he likes the food you give him he is sure to want more, and when that is not forthcoming he is quite likely to go after it. . . .

It is amazing how absolutely fearless of man the wild animals grow when in sanctuary, if the effort to make friends is not overdone. All the wild folk are shy and nervous and ready to jump at the slightest invasion of their vested rights. If you don't force matters by being in too much of a hurry, you can approach within twenty-five feet of a mountain sheep, his massive, curling horns forming an ideal frame for his inquisitive and beautiful eyes. . . .

The behavior of wild animals in sanctuary is a subject of never-failing interest. In Yellowstone the boundary of their vast retreat is a double row of blazed trees. You can imagine how far-flung that "fence" must be to encircle three thousand four hundred and twenty-six square miles. And yet all of them know when they have stepped across the invisible boundary that spells protection.—ROBERT FROTHINGHAM, in "Trails Through the Golden West." (New York: McBride.)



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The Four-Masted Bark, "William Dollar": From a Painting by Charles R. Patterson

Across Siberian Plains

On the third day of our return trip we witnessed the most magnificent spectacle which it is possible to conceive. The snow had ceased to fall early in the morning, and toward mid-day the sun, which had not shone upon me since our departure from St. Petersburg, suddenly broke through the dense gray layers of clouds, its golden rays transforming the gloomy landscape like the wand of a magician. No pen can describe the dazzling splendor of the endless frozen plains shimmering like waves of molten silver to where the horizon melted in a faint blue line against the yet paler blue of the sky. Every branch of the bushes, every blade and tuft of the frozen reeds sheathed in transparent ice reflected the light in rainbow hues, and as the wind lifted some of the loose snow far up into the air it seemed to us as if we were surrounded by a slight veil of crystals wonderfully spun by the hands of a genie.

We gazed at this beautiful scene, speechless with awe and admiration. Even our Cossacks, who generally looked as interested in our surroundings as bears awakened before they had done hibernating, actually gave vent to a series of enthusiastic, if rather discordant, hurrahs. The horses seemed to catch the infection, and, bounding like deers, they flew over the snow with the fleetness of zephyrs. Unfortunately this delicious state of things did not last very long, and after an intensely cold, starlit night the weather relapsed into storm and falling snow which followed the faint red of a sullen winter's dawn.

On that day I came upon a flower which at that time was completely unknown outside of Russia's greatest and most arid province, but which then, I believe, has found its place in the herbarium of many a distinguished botanist. My Cossacks told me that this blossom was called the "luck star" or the "snow-flower," and, for all I know to the contrary, it may still bear these names in the far northern lands where it has its home. It grows only where snow covers the ground for many months, and raises its wonderful head from the frozen, glittering surface of the steppe. It begins to bloom at the beginning of January, opens in a day and, at the end of the third day succeeding its glorious birth, fades. It has five petals, each being four inches in diameter, covered with what looks like crystallized snow. The petals are exquisitely formed in the shape of a large star, and at the end of each sparkles an octagonal point like a diamond or a huge petrified dewdrop. These are the seed-pods of this marvelous plant.—MRS. M. DUP. C. OWEN in "The Tribulations of a Princess." (New York: Harpers.)

IT IS fitting that Mr. Charles R. Patterson's adventures in marine painting have placed the *William Dollar* in the wind ships' hall of fame. She was a product of the historic Clydeside's far-famed shipbuilding artistry. Launched as the *Alsterberg* for German owners at the turn of the century, *William Dollar* typified the final output of maritime magnificance with which sailing ship owners replied to the challenge of steam.

She went into American hands after the World War, bringing with her a reputation as a flyer among the full-bodied wind ships of her type. Under the competitive conditions of her times, deep, wall-sided, four-masted barks such as *William Dollar* had usurped the place of the more graceful full-riggers. Fair lines, drawn for speed, had given way to cargo-carrying considerations. Greater capacity was the universal demand among sailing fleets in the early part of the twentieth century, to offset declining rates.

Like many of her type, however, under certain conditions the *William Dollar* could show remarkable bursts of speed. With the yards off the backstays in the Roaring Forties, fifteen knots or more was not an unusual performance. Montevideo to Port Townsend by way of Cape Horn in sixty-nine days is the record made in 1903 by *William Dollar*, ex-*Alsterberg*. With half a gale blowing on the quarter, the sea was a playground for vessels of her type. Their heavy steel spars stood the strain of many a hard chance, but a flooded main deck for days on end was the staggering burden which the steel bark usually had to bargain with when hard-driven in a heavy sea.

When she was sold into the American registry, *William Dollar* had the distinction of being the largest steel sailing vessel under the American flag. Today she is a dismantled barge in Vancouver harbor. All the original grandeur and beauty of the venerable Clydebanker are qualities preserved only in Mr. Patterson's inspiring conception and perhaps in the memories of a few old seamen.

Mr. Patterson, who knows his Cape Horners from forecastle to main royal with an intimacy only achieved by able seamen, has pictured *William Dollar* under conditions which enable the vessel to show off her best paces. The vessel is in fairly light trim, going free with furled royals and upper fore and mizzen top gallant sails clewed up. Just a wisp of a wash curls back from the forefoot. A boisterous roller rears its crest in the right foreground. The American ensign snaps bravely from the spanker gaff. Away out on the starboard bow, a four-masted barkentine has broken out a string of code signals. Two of the romantic relics of the days of sail speak each other in passing. And they now, too, have passed from sight upon the oceans.

H. T.

Hints for Cat-Lovers

Feed a yellow cat from willow pattern,—blue.
Give a black cat his supper from a yellow bowl.
Let the Maltese have a gaudy dish,—tomato red will do,
And always feed white kittens from Dresden china.

Something modernistic for the calico cat;
But oh! for a gray angora, with a white breast,
There is no scheme for soft contentment that
Outdoes a bit of rosy salmon in gray Wedgwood ware!

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES.

"¡ABRE MIS OJOS!"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SI VARIAS personas caminaran por una misma senda a través de un bosque, tal vez cada una de ellas recibiría una impresión distinta. La persona a que le gustan las flores silvestres, conocería muchas clases de ellas, y sabría por donde buscar aquellas que florecen en lugares escondidos de la vista. La persona que se interesa por los pájaros, sabría distinguir sus distintas llamadas; y otra quizás note las varias especies de árboles. Y puede ser que haya una que vaya por su camino no teniendo interés en otra cosa que en llegar a su destino, sin tener ojos para las bellezas de la naturaleza, que le rodean.

¡Qué verdad es eso también con respecto a nuestra actitud mental hacia el reino del Espíritu! ¡Qué poco han sabido algunos de las hermosuras del universo verdadero, del vasto reino siempre presente de belleza espiritual que está esperando nuestro descubrimiento! En aquella gran epopeya de la experiencia humana, el libro de Job, leemos que cuando, despues de muchos sufrimientos, Job descubrió algo de la naturaleza verdadera de Dios, exclamó: "De oídas había yo sabido de tí; mas ahora te ven mis ojos." Y hoy día hay muchos que por las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana han ganado un nuevo entendimiento de lo que Job quería decir, y con gratitud repiten sus palabras.

Cuando el profeta Eliseo y su criado fueron cercados por los enemigos, y el criado estaba asustado y lleno de temor, Eliseo oró que Dios abriera sus ojos para que pudiera ver la protección divina que les rodeaba. Y sigue la narración: "Y Jehová abrió los ojos del mozo, y vió; ¡y he aquí que el cerro estaba lleno de caballos y carros de fuego en derredor de Eliseo!" El miedo, inducido por la creencia en el poder del mal, había cerrado los ojos del criado, de manera que no podía ver lo que era visible a la vista del profeta, iluminada por la fe. Pero por medio de la oración de Eliseo, tan llena de fe y de amor, Dios abrió los ojos del criado y éste podía ver entonces lo que era invisible para los sentidos físicos.

El psalmista oró: "¡Abre mis ojos, para que yo vea las maravillas de tu ley!" Es el entendimiento de la ley espiritual, lo que libra a la humanidad de la esclavitud de la ley errónea, de la enfermedad y del pecado, de la escasez y de la limitación,—de todo lo que no sea semejante a Dios. En la página 586 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy define "los ojos" de la manera siguiente: "Discernimiento espiritual,—no material sino mental." El don del "discernimiento espiritual" es otorgado por Dios y es parte de la herencia de los hijos de Dios; pero a veces nuestra vista parece obscurecerse por medio de los pensamientos erróneos. Tenemos que librar nuestra mentalidad de las creencias erróneas y materiales, para poder ver claramente. A veces la calidad de sentirnos justos en nuestra propia estimación tal vez ciegue nuestros ojos, de modo que no podamos ver la ley de la justicia de Dios; o la condenación propia quizás ocupe nuestros pensamientos de manera que no veamos más que nuestras faltas y fracasos. Entonces lo que necesitamos es oración, oración basada en el conocimiento de la verdad acerca del hijo de Dios.

A veces se supone erróneamente que la capacidad de la vista espiritual pertenece exclusivamente a los que se les llama los pocos elegidos, o que se puede alcanzar sólo por mucha educación. Hablando del entendimiento espiritual Mrs. Eddy escribe (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 505): "Este entendimiento no es intelectual, no es el resultado de hechos de erudición, sino que es la realidad de todas las cosas traída a la luz." Si queremos cultivar el discernimiento espiritual, tenemos que apartar nuestra vista de las evidencias erróneas de los sentidos materiales, de los deseos materiales, de las esperanzas y aspiraciones terrenales. Para ver espiritualmente tenemos que cultivar las cualidades espirituales que reflejan a Dios. A medida que cultivamos estas cualidades espirituales, ellas nos revelan un mundo de alegría y belleza y gracia, del cual no habíamos sabido antes. Cualidades tales como la humildad, la gratitud, la bondad, la honradez y la pureza nos traen más cerca al entendimiento de la ley maravillosa de Dios y la certeza de su poder protector.

A veces lo que más nos hace falta al tratar de resolver un problema difícil es orar por más vista espiritual, para que podamos ver lo que Dios ya ha llevado a cabo. Tal vez pensemos que hemos probado todo lo que esté a nuestro alcance, y aún el cielo parezca de "bronce"; pero Cristo Jesús dice: "Vuestro Padre sabe de lo que tenéis necesidad, antes que le pidáis." Nuestra necesidad es la comprensión de la omnipresencia del bien, el cual suple toda nuestra necesidad.

La ley de Dios es siempre operativa, y tenemos que estar alertos reconociendo que está siempre a nuestro alcance para aprovecharnos de ella a toda hora. Nuestra vista espiritual se aclarará a medida que reconozcamos a Dios, la Mente divina, humilde y agradecidamente, como la única fuente de la inteligencia, sabiendo que esta inteligencia está siempre al alcance de sus hijos. A veces, cuando el proceso de abrir nuestros ojos parezca dilatado, podemos acordarnos de la promesa divina, tal como fué pronunciada por el profeta Habacuc: "Porque la visión todavía tardará hasta el plazo señalado; bien que se apresura hacia el fin, y no engañará la esperanza: aunque tardare, aguárdala, porque de seguro vendrá, no se tardará."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"Open thou mine eyes"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF SEVERAL people should walk along the same path through a woodland, each might receive a different impression. The lover of wild flowers will note many varieties of blossoms, and will know where to look for those which bloom in hidden places. The student of bird lore will distinguish different bird calls; and still another may note the various kinds of trees. And there may be yet another who walks along intent only on reaching his destination, unobservant of the beauties all around him.

How true this is also of our mental attitude toward the spiritual realm! How unaware some have been of the loveliness of the real universe, of the vast, present realm of spiritual beauty awaiting our discovery! In that great epic of human experience, the book of Job, it is stated that when, after much suffering, Job discovered something of the true nature of God, he exclaimed, "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eye seeth thee." And there are many today who, through the teachings of Christian Science, are gaining a new understanding of Job's meaning, and who gratefully echo his cry.

When the prophet Elisha and his servant were surrounded by the enemy, the servant being disturbed and fearful, Elisha prayed that his eyes might be opened to see the divine protection which surrounded them. And the record states, "The Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." Fear, induced by the belief in the power of evil, had closed the servant's eyes so that he could not see what was discernible to the faith-lighted vision of the prophet. But through Elisha's faithful, loving prayer, God opened the servant's eyes, and he saw that which was unseen by physical sense.

The Psalmist prayed, "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law." It is the understanding of spiritual law which frees mankind from the bondage of false law, of sickness and sin, lack and limitation—of everything that is unlike God. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 586) Mary Baker Eddy defines "eyes" as follows: "Spiritual discernment,—not material but mental." The gift of "spiritual discernment" is God-bestowed and is part of the heritage of the children of God; but sometimes our vision seems to become dim through wrong thinking. We must rid our thought of false material beliefs, that we may see clearly. Sometimes self-righteousness may blind our eyes, so that we cannot see God's law of righteousness; or self-condemnation may so occupy our thoughts that we can see only our own faults and failures. Then we are in need of prayer, prayer based on knowledge of the truth about God's child.

It is sometimes mistakenly supposed that the capacity for seeing spiritually belongs only to the so-called gifted few, or that it is attained only through much education. Speaking of spiritual understanding, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 505), "This understanding is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light." If we would cultivate spiritual vision, we must look away from the false evidences of material sense, from material desires, earth-born hopes and aims. To see spiritually we need to cultivate the spiritual qualities which reflect God. As we cultivate these spiritual qualities, they reveal to us a world of joy and beauty and grace which before was unknown to us. Such qualities as humility, gratitude, trustfulness, loving-kindness, honesty, and purity bring us nearer to the understanding of God's wondrous law and the certainty of His protecting power.

Sometimes in the working out of a difficult problem our greatest need may be to pray for more spiritual vision, that we may see what God has already done. Perhaps we may think that we have tried everything, and still the heavens are as "brass;" but Christ Jesus said, "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him." Our need is realization of the ever present good which supplies that need.

God's law is ever operating, and we must be awake to its ever present availability. Our spiritual vision will become clearer as we humbly and gratefully acknowledge God, divine Mind, as the only source of intelligence, and know that this intelligence is ever available to His children. If, sometimes, the process of having our eyes opened seems to be prolonged, we can remember the divine promise as voiced by the prophet Habakkuk, "For the vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and not lie: though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Primrose-Time

Primroses are now abundant, no matter how severe the winter may have been. Amid the din and jar of the busy streets of London, the pleasant cry of "Come buy my pretty primroses" falls cheerfully on the ear, at the close of February. It may be on account of its early appearance that we fancy there is no yellow flower so delightful to look upon as the delicately colored primrose. . . . There is a beauty, too, in the form of its heart-shaped petals, also in the foliage. Examined by an imaginative eye, the leaves when laid down look like a pleasant green land, full of little hills and hollows. . . . In the country they speak of things happening at "primrose-time" . . . for so do they mark the season that lies between the white ridge of winter and the pale green border of spring. Then it is a flower as old and common as our English daisies, and long before the time of Alfred must have gladdened the eyes of Saxon children by its early appearance, as it does the children of the present day.

The common coltsfoot has been in flower several weeks, and its leaves are now beginning to appear, for the foliage rarely shows itself on this singular plant until the bloom begins to fade. The black hellebore is also in bloom, and on account of its resemblance to the queen of summer, is called the Christmas-rose, as it often flowers at that season. It is a pretty ornament on the brow of winter, whether its deep cup is white or pale pink, and in sheltered situations remains a long time in flower.

Every way there are now signs that the reign of winter is nearly over: even when he dozes he can no longer enjoy his long sleep, for the snow melts from under him almost as fast as it falls, and he feels the rounded buds breaking out beneath him. The flush of golden light thrown from the primroses, as they catch the sunshine, causes him to rub his dazed eyes, and the singing of the unloosened meadow-runnels falls with a strange sound on his cold, deadened ear. He knows that spring is hiding somewhere near at hand, and that all nature is waiting to break out into flower and song, when he has taken his departure.

We cannot recall the day when the buds first caught our eye—tiny green dots which are now opening into leaves that are covering the lilac-trees. We are amazed to see the hawthorn hedge, which a week or two ago we passed unnoticed, now bursting out into the pale green flush of spring—the most beautiful of all green hues.—From the Introduction to "February," in Chambers's "Book of Days," edited by R. CHAMBERS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

On the Train

(From Alabama Coming North)

Somehow, I've managed to outstrip the year,
Left Spring behind me in the breathing South—!
April is somewhat less than dreaming, here
Where gray ice wrinkles at the river mouth.

Swifter than wild geese fly, swifter than swallows,
With the help of one day and night, incredibly
I have come so far that, if the slow Spring follows,
She will take two months in catching up with me!

SARA HENDERSON HAY.

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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Stock Market Rallies After Irregularity

Many Net Gains of Point or More—Eastman Kodak Strong

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Stocks rallied slowly in the late trading today under further short covering, erasing losses sustained in a forenoon sag. Many net gains were fractions to more than a point.

Eastman Kodak advanced 2, while gains of around a point occurred in Case, Allied Chemical, American Can, American Telephone, National Biscuit and Continental Can. Consolidated Gas and Standard Oil of New Jersey were steady.

Turnover approximated 800,000 shares.

Money Market Higher

The money market, carrying call money up to 2 per cent, after holding at 1 since early September, and bringing a jump of 1 per cent in acceptance rates, had little effect, inasmuch as it merely restored the short term credit market to a more normal basis after the period of unprecedentedly low rates.

Corporate news included ordering of the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents by American Water Works, while it reported 1932 net equal to $1.44 a share, against $2.97 in 1931. Despite increases in gasoline stocks, as shown in the weekly petroleum statistics, a firmer tendency in the wholesale gasoline market in the middle West was reported, and Standard of Ohio increased prices.

The action of the railroad stocks in part presumably reflected the progress through Congress of the bankruptcy bill to facilitate reorganizations, and the January earnings reports, showing some gains over that month of last year.

Bond Prices Uncertain

Bond market prices again shifted about uneasily today, with various recoveries offset by further softness in individual issues.

The United States Government list was hesitant, due partly to uncertainties connected with forthcoming Treasury financing. An offering of $75,000,000 in 93-day bills, to be dated March 6, was announced by Secretary Mills. There is no refinancing of maturing obligations on this date and the issue will push the public debt over the $21,000,000,000 mark. March 15 Treasury financing will involve some $100,000,000 of maturing bills.

Public offerings of new securities last month were the smallest in more than five years, the aggregate being only $36,960,000 compared with $90,-457,000 in January and $66,744,000 in February. 1932.

Some domestic rail liens showed improvement, notably those of Missouri Pacific. Interest due today on Missouri Pacific bonds was being met. In addition the Interstate Commerce Commission approved another loan of $2,234,800 to the road.

The Rock Island also got a loan of $3,718,700 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Some bonds of Union Pacific were heavy, as were those of Great Northern and Delaware & Hudson.

Utility and industrial groups were mixed.

German Government bonds were under pressure coincident with the declaration of virtual martial law in the Reich. British 5½s also sagged, as did Australian 5s and Italian 7s. Bonds of Japan exhibited rallying tendencies.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper ...	1¼	1¼	3½@3¾
Bar silver ...	26½c	26½c	31c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	2½	2½	3½@3¾
5 to 6 months.	2½	2½	3½@3¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days..	1¼@1⅛	2¾@2¾
4 months ...	1⅜@1¼	2⅞@2¾
6 months ...	1⅜@1½	3 @2¾

London Quotations

Call money ...	⅝%	⅝%	3½%
Short bills ...	¾@⅞	¾@⅞	3⅜@4⅝
3 mos bills ...	¾@⅞	¾@⅞	3⅝@4¼
Bar gold ...	121s 2d	121s 2d	118s 10d
Bar silver ...	17⅛d	17⅛d	19¾d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper ...	2	2	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City ...	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis ...	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia ...	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco ..	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	3½	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.41⅛	$3.41⅝	$4.8665
Cables	3.41¼	3.42	4.8665
France—franc...	.0394⅛	.0394⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga ...	.1407	.1407	.139
Italy—lira.....	.0512	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark...	.2387	.2392	.2381
Austria—schill'g....	.1410	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown...	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone....	.1535	.1535	.268
Finland—finm'rk...	.0600	.0600	.0252
Greece—dr'chma...	.0600	.0600	.129
Holland—florin...	.4050	.4045	.402
Hungary—pengo....	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone.....	.1760	.1760	.268
Poland—sloty.....	.1120	.1120	.1122
Port'gal—escudo...	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu.....	.0600	.0600	.5980
Spain—peseta.....	.0834	.0835	.193
Sweden—krona.....	.1820	.1820	.268
Switz'land—franc...	.1953	.1954	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar...	.0138	.0138	.0176
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol...	.2362½	.2362½	*
Shanghai—tael....	.3873	.3800	*
India—rupee.....	.2582	.2590	.3650
Japan—yen.....	.2065	.2065	.4984
Java—florin.....	.4040	.4045	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso....	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol...	.3975	.3975	.5078
	South America		
Argentine—dol.....	.3581	.3581	.4345
Brazil—milreis.....	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso.....	.0800	.0800	.12185
Colombia—peso.....	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol.....	.1775	.1775	.3900
Uruguay—peso.....	.4725	.4725	1.0342
	Canada		
Canada—dollar....	.8350	.8350	1.00
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso.....	.2850	.2860	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

Wednesday's New York Stock Exchange Transactions

Closing Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.1	Last Feb.28
3½	3	..	Adams Express	1100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
54½	50	.5	Adams Exp pf	20	50	50	50	..
15⅝	10	.2	Adams Millis	400	11	10⅜	11	11
10½	6¾	..	Addressograph	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
10½	7⅜	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	8	7⅜	8	8
64½	47½	.3	Air Reduction	31100	50	48⅝	49½	49½
13⅝	11½	.60	Alaska Juneau	2100	12½	11⅝	11⅞	11¾
1¾	1	..	Alleghany Corp	700	1⅛	1	1	1
3½	1⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx ..	200	2	2	2	..
8½	6¼	..	Alleghany Steel	20	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
9	6	..	Allis Chalmers	400	7	6	7	6
89¾	70¾	.81	Allied Chem	7100	75⅛	72½	74½	73¾
6¾	5	..	Amal Leather pf	300	6	5	5	5
22	19½	.2	Amerada	100	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	20½
10½	7⅜	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	7½	7⅜	7⅝	7½
12½	8½	..	Am Bank Note	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
12	9¼	.60	Am Brake &&F	400	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
62⅜	49⅛	.4	Am Can	9100	53¼	50½	52⅝	51¾
8¾	6¾	..	Am Car & Fdry	1700	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7
20	16	..	Am Car & P pf	100	18½	18½	18½	18
8	3⅛	..	Am Chain pf	300	3½	3½	3½	4
40	38	.31	Am Chicle	100	38	38	38	38
22⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14
1	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	1	1	1	..
8½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2000	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
14	9¼	..	Am & For Pow pf ..	100	9½	9½	9½	9
12	6½	..	Am & For Pow 2	100	8	8	8	6½
8¾	5¼	..	Am & For Pow 5pf ..	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
6½	3⅜	..	Am Ice	1100	4¼	4	4⅛	4
8⅝	4¼	..	Am International ...	1100	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	5
8¼	5¼	..	Am Locomotive	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
25¼	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	400	21	19⅞	21	..
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2000	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	4⅜
24½	13¼	3	Am P & L 6% pf	1200	13½	12½	13⅛	13
21½	11	2½	Am P & Y 5% pf	400	11⅞	11	11⅝	11¼
7⅞	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	3000	5½	4⅞	5	5⅛
19⅜	6	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6½
27⅜	20¾	3	Am Safety Razor	100	21	21	21	21
14⅜	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	12	11¼	11⅜	11¼
35⅛	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	1100	32¼	31⅜	32¼	31⅜
7⅞	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	5	5	5	4⅝
35¼	30	2½	Am Stores	100	30½	30⅛	30½	30
27½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	..
109⅜	94	9	Am Tel & Tel	10000	98⅛	95¼	98	97
19½	12	1	Am Wat W & E	700	13¼	12½	13¼	12⅜
18⅝	11	1	Am WW&E ct	200	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜
5⅝	3⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
26⅝	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	400	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	23
3¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8¾	5	..	Anaconda Cop	3100	5⅜	5	5⅛	5
9⅝	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	4½	4⅛	4⅛	..
66	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	63½	63½	63½	..
12	10½	1	Archer Daniels	100	9⅞	9	9⅞	..
1⅜	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	1100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
1¼	¾	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
11½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	100	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅛
1½	1¼	..	Arnold Constable ..	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
5¼	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
23	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	19½	19½	19½	..
14⅜	14⅜	1	Asso Oil	10	14	14	14	..
41⅝	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	6700	37½	35⅞	37¾	36¾
28⅛	6½	..	Atl Coast Line	2400	19	18¼	19	18
17¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	1200	13¾	13	13⅜	13
56½	22	.45	Auburn Auto	6100	35	32¾	34¾	32
7⅝	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del ..	2700	6⅜	6	6¼	6
			—B—					
6¼	3⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
15⅜	9¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf ..	400	10⅜	10	10⅜	9¾
12⅜	8⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	9⅜
15¾	14⅝	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	11	11	11	11
85	68½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	84½	84½	84½	..
4¼	3¼	..	Barnsdall A	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
12	7¼	..	Beatrice Cream	500	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
50	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	46½	46½	46½	..
4⅜	3½	..	Belding Hem	400	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
11½	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	2200	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
11¼	9¼	..	Best & Co	400	9½	9¼	9½	9½
16⅛	10¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	1700	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
27⅞	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	25½	25½	25½	26
14⅜	9⅜	.5	Bohn Alum & Br	100	10	10	10	10
26⅞	18⅜	1.60	Borden	3400	19¼	18⅜	19¼	18½
9⅜	5¾	..	Borg Warner	100	6½	6½	6½	6
11	7	..	Boston & Maine	200	7	7	7	..
5½	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	1700	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4100	23⅜	23	23¼	23⅜
72⅜	64½	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	66	66	66	66
82	66¾	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1200	67	66	66½	67½
⅝	⅛	..	Brunz Terminal	500	..	⅛	⅛	..
4½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2	⅞	..	Budd Mfg	400	1	1	1	..
2¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8¼	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅛
4⅜	3	..	Bush Term deb	400	4	4	4	4
23½	13	.7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	11½	11½	11½	10⅞
1⅜	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1	1	1	1
2	1⅜	..	Butterick	200	1½	1½	1⅜	..
15	8½	..	Byers	1100	9¼	8½	8⅝	9⅜
			—C—					
10¾	8¼	..	Calif Packing	400	8¾	8½	8¾	8¼
3	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1400	2	2	2	2
10⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	400	8	7½	8	7⅝
14⅜	7⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	4100	8	8½	8	8⅛
15½	14	1	Cannon Mills	100	14	14	14	..
50	30½	..	Case Thresh	8400	34⅞	31¾	34½	32⅜
60	40½	4	Case Thresh pf	10	41	41	41	41
9⅛	5¾	..	Caterpillar Trac	200	6	6	6	6½
19⅜	14	1½	Central Aguirre	700	17½	17½	17⅝	17½
8⅝	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1100	7½	6½	7½	6¾
20⅞	17¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	18	18	18	..
20¾	14⅞	.5	Chesapeake Corp	1100	17	16	16⅞	16½
30½	25⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	6100	26⅝	25	26½	25⅝
3	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
8⅜	5⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1100	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¼
2¾	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3½	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6¼	3	..	Chi & N'western	1700	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
4	2⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	6	6	6	5½
5⅜	3¼	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3	3	3	3
8½	4⅛	..	Chi R&P 7%	200	4½	4½	4½	..
8⅞	6⅛	1	Chi Ylelow Cab	100	7	7	7	7
4	2	..	Childs Company	200	2½	2	2½	2
17¼	8¼	1	Chrysler	5100	9¼	8¾	9¼	9
12½	10½	2	City Ice & Fuel	1100	9¼	9	9	9¼
⅜	⅜	..	City Stores	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼
13	8¼	1	Colgate-Palm-P	400	8	7⅝	8	8
81	59	.6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	59	59	59	61
5	4½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
17¾	10¼	1a	Columbia Gas	3700	11½	10¾	11⅜	11½
77⅜	60	.6	Columbia G pf A	100	60	60	60	60
10⅝	7	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	7	7	7	7
35¾	23½	2	Columbian Carb	3800	26¼	25	26¼	24¾
6	4	..	Comm Credit	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
20½	19¼	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	19½	19½	19½	20
76⅛	72⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1 pf	100	74½	74½	74½	71
70	19½	.2	Com Cr 8½ pf B B ..	40	20½	19⅝	20½	19½
25	18¼	.2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	19½	19¼	19½	..
111¾	104	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	40	111½	111¼	111½	..
97⅞	84	.6	Comm I Tr cv pf	700	95	94¼	95	91
12¾	9	.60	Comm Solvents	4100	9⅞	9¼	9½	9½
2⅞	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	2200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
50	27	.6	Comwlth & S 6pf ..	100	31	31	31	30
8⅜	7⅜	.60	*Congoleum Nairn ..	1300	8	7⅜	8	7⅜
4¼	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
11⅞	6	..	Consol Film I pf	1200	6⅜	6¼	6½	7
63¼	44¼	.4	Consol Gas	4400	46½	44¼	45⅝	45¾
99	93	.5	Consol Gas pf	400	92½	92	92	93
5½	3	..	Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	3¼
6¼	5⅛	..	Consol Oil	1000	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
100¼	97	.8	Consol Oil pf	700	97½	96	96½	..
⅞	¼	..	Consol Textile	400	⅜	¼	¼	⅜
4¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	300	3	3	3	..
1½	½	..	Cont Baking B	700	½	½	½	½
40¼	36	.4	Cont Baking pf	200	36½	36¼	36½	36½
42½	35¼	.2	Cont Can	900	38¼	36⅞	38⅛	36⅞
5¼	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	700	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅜
17¼	12⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	13¼	12⅝	13¼	13½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6¼	5	..	Cont Oil	900	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
56¾	45⅜	.3	Corn Products	3700	48¼	46¼	47⅞	47⅞
4¼	3½	..	Coty	1200	3⅝	3½	3¾	3⅝
28⅞	23	.2	Cream of Wheat	400	24	23¼	24	24
19	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	100	14¾	14⅜	14¾	15
17	10	..	Crucible Steel	200	10	10	10	..
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	17	17	17	17
2	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	2	1⅝	2	1⅝
11⅞	1	..	Curtis Publishing	200	7	7	7	7
48⅝	30	.7	Curtis Pub pf	200	33	31½	31½	33
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	700	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
3⅞	2¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
8½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	5	5	5	4⅝
			—D—					
4⅞	3	..	Davison Chem	1500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1
58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	900	43	41¾	43	42½
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	3100	19⅝	18¼	19½	18¾
71½	54	.6	Detroit Edison	600	55	54	55	55
13	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	10	10	10	..
19¼	17½	.1	Diamond Match	600	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17½
28	26⅞	1½	Diamond M pf	700	28¼	26½	26¾	26½
15¾	12	.1	Dome Mines	2800	13¼	12⅝	13½	12½
15⅜	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	11½	11½	11½	11
13¾	10¼	.75	*Douglas A	1300	12¼	11½	12⅛	11½
3¾	2⅛	..	Dresser C	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½
41¼	33	2*	du Pont de Nem	7200	34⅝	33	34½	34
106	99⅞	.6	du Pont deb	200	100	100	100	..
			—E—					
4	3	..	Eastman Kodak	1700	53½	51	53¼	51
20⅞	11½	1.20	Elec AutoLite	2900	12¾	12	12⅝	12½
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	4¼	3⅝	4¼	3⅝
20½	10	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	200	10¼	10	10½	10½
18¾	7	.2	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	9	8¾	9	8¼
25½	21	.2	Elec Sto Battery	500	23½	23⅛	23¼	23⅜
6½	4	..	Erie RR	100	4¼	4¼	4½	..
7¾	5	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	5	5	5	5
4⅞	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	4½	4½	4½	..
10	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	10	10	10	10	..
			—F—					
4	3	..	Fashion Park pf	10	3	3	3	..
1¾	1½	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
1½	¾	..	Fed Screw W	200	¾	¾	¾	..
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜
18¾	12½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1900	13½	12½	13	13¼
14⅜	9½	1	Firestone T & R	100	10	10	10	10¼
63⅜	49¾	.6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
56	44¼	2½	First Nat Stores	700	44⅞	44¼	44¾	44⅜
10½	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	5	4¾	5	4⅝
20½	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1000	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	14¼
2½	1¼	..	Fox Film A	900	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
26⅜	16½	.2	Freeport Texas	1500	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17½
			—G—					
1⅜	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	1⅛	1	1	..
4	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
19⅜	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	14⅜
7⅛	4¼	..	Gen Asphalt	200	5	4¾	5	4⅝
15⅞	13	.2	Gen Baking	2100	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
108¼	105	.8	Gen Baking pf	180	106⅛	105	105	..
3¼	2½	..	Gen Bronze	100	3	3	3	2⅞
10	6⅜	..	Gen Cable pf	20	7	7	7	7
16⅜	10½	.40	Gen Electric	12800	12	11¼	12	12
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3700	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
27¾	21	.2	Gen Foods	7200	23½	22¼	23½	22
1½	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
41½	36	.3	Gen Mills	300	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
14⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	16800	10⅜	10	10⅜	10
77¼	65¾	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	68	67⅛	67⅝	68¾
3½	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	900	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2⅞
5¼	5½	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
20⅞	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	17½	17	17½	17
1⅜	⅞	..	Gen Realty	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20¾	12⅜	1	Gillette Saf Ras	1900	14½	13⅞	14¼	14⅜
1½	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	¾	¾	¾	..
7⅛	5¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	400	5¾	5¼	5¾	..
6	3⅞	..	Glidden	600	4	4	4	4
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1000	13⅞	12	12¾	12½
20⅝	3¾	..	Goodrich	1200	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	3⅝
18¼	9	..	Goodrich pf	100	9	9	9	9
18¾	9¼	..	Goodyear	5800	11½	10	11⅜	10
13¾	9⅜	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2½

Bank Holiday Action in Two More States

Tennessee and Kentucky Restrict Withdrawals—Maryland Extends

By the Associated Press

The Governors of Tennessee and Kentucky, acting in quick succession today, declared bank holidays in their respective states.

Governor McAlister in Tennessee said that bank holidays "in states with which the people of Tennessee daily have business transactions" led him to take action. The Tennessee holiday is effective immediately and runs through next Monday.

In Kentucky, Governor Laffoon acted under the law empowering him to appoint "certain days as days of thanksgiving." His proclamation named March 1, 2, 3 and 4 as "days of thanksgiving in the State of Kentucky." Under the order, no deposited funds are to be paid out by banks today, and no more than 5 per cent of deposits to be paid Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

There was a hitch in plans for bank reorganization in Detroit, and the efforts of Senator Couzens, due there today, were expected to speed the end of the bank holiday, in operation in Michigan since Feb. 14.

The bank holiday in Maryland was extended another day to enable the Legislature to provide effective laws for meeting the situation, and a bill to permit the calling of bank holidays was passed by the West Virginia Legislature. A similar measure is before the Nevada Assembly.

Banks in several cities of Indiana have followed the example set by some Indianapolis institutions and placed restrictions on withdrawals. In Ohio the withdrawal of deposits had been curbed by more than 200 banks.

Some Pennsylvania banks have taken advantage of new legislation permitting limitation of withdrawals, but the number is not large. Governor Pinchot expressed the belief that the legislation will obviate any possibility of a state-wide holiday.

At Washington the internal revenue bureau announced that bank holidays would not be accepted as an excuse for failure to pay income taxes, due March 15, but it was indicated that payment of taxes might be deferred in such instances by arrangement.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 1 (AP)—Gov. Albert C. Ritchie announced early today the draft of emergency legislative measure for governing the 200-odd banks of Maryland neared completion as state officials, business and financial leaders remained in conference in Baltimore throughout the night.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 1 (AP)—Trustees of the Cincinnati Exchange decided today that the exchange will remain open, despite the bank withdrawal "holiday" begun generally in Ohio today.

The decision came after a four-hour suspension of trading while the trustees debated what course of action to pursue.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1 (AP)—Money trickled back into the Ohio banking structure today as bankers builded a new machine to fit its altered limitations.

The legislative command to segregate newly deposited funds in the 200 or more institutions imposing a restriction on the withdrawal of old deposits apparently had struck a responsive chord.

DETROIT, March 1 (AP)—Unraveling of Detroit's tangled banking affairs today apparently awaited the outcome of conferences between Senator James Couzens and directors of the First National Bank, and the success of Senator Couzens' proposed trip to Lansing in an effort to rush through state legislation which would make Couzens-sponsored national legislation effective in Michigan.

Well-defined opposition to the plan of Henry and Edsel Ford to take over liquid assets of the First National Bank and Guardian National Bank of Commerce for the formation of two Ford-controlled institutions had taken shape here last night. Well-informed bankers admitted that apparently insurmountable obstacles might be placed in the path of the Ford plan.

DOVER, Del., March 1 (AP)—Signing three bills yesterday for the better safeguarding of depositors, Gov. C. Douglass Buck said "the banking situation in Delaware is such that there is no need of a bank holiday or any restrictions on withdrawals.

"The Bank Commissioner is given greater authority in one of the bills over the affairs and business of any State bank or trust company under ceretain conditions. He can conduct the business of a bank as long as he thinks necessary without instituting court action."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 1 (AP)—Memphis banks declared a "one-day holiday" this morning.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, March 1—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	March 1	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .67¾	$ .67¾	$ .70⅜
Corn, 2 yellow	.38⅝	.40¼	.49½
Oats, 2 white	.26½	.27	.33½
Flour	3.55	3.60	4.65
Beef, family	9.75	10.75	15.12
Pork	14.25	14.25	16.37
Lard	.0455	.0450	.0525
Cotton, Mid Up	.0605	.0610	.07
Zinc	.0270	.0260	.0280
Iron	13.34	13.36	15 64
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.053¼
Tin	.2325	.2362	.2190
Rubber	.02⅞	.07⅛	.0340
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0415
Lead	.0285	.0285	.03¼
Printcloths	.02	.02⅛	.03⅞

El Paso Electric CoC. Net

El Paso Electric Company (subsidiary of Engineers Public Service Company) reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $426,957 after taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization and preferred dividends of constituent companies or $15.31 a share on combined 27,706 shares of Series A 7 per cent and 176 shares of Series B 6 per cent preferred, compared with $795,735 or $28.59 a share on 27,832 combined preferred shares in 1931. Practically all the common is owned by Engineers Public Service Company.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.

Report of Kelly-Springfield Tire Company for the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

	1932	1931
Gross profits	$3,825,524	$5,304,579
Net	302,510	1,109,608
Net loss af charges	$66,313	$48,334

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	80	80
Alb & Susquehanna 3½s '46	83½	83¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	30½	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23¼	22¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	48	48
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	27¾	27⅝
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70¼	70¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	79⅝	79
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103	103
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103⅝	103¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100½	100
Amer T&T 5s '65	99¾	99½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105	104¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	83	82
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79	78⅝
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	73
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¼	90¾
Atch T&SF 4s '05	78¼	76¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	87¼	87¼
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	77	77
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	98¾	98½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	77⅞	77⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	53	53
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	68⅝	68½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	62½	62¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	27	26½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	36	36
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	81	81
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 200	35¾	35¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	41¾	41¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	94¾	94¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104⅛	104
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅝	103⅝
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	79½	79
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	81	80
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102⅜	103
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	103	102¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	99⅛	99½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102⅛	102⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	100	99
Buff R & P 4½s '57	38	38
Bush Term con 5s '55	18	18
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	30	30
By Products Coke 5½s '45	40½	40
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81½	81½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	81	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81⅜	81⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81¼	81¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80⅜	80⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85¼	85¼
Can Nat Ay 5s Oct '69	85¾	85½
Can North deb 6½s '46	95¼	95¼
Can North deb 7s '40	98½	98
Can Pacific deb 4s	80¼	80
Cen District Tel 5s	102½	102½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	71⅛	71⅛
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	86	86
Certainteed 5½s '48	28	26½
Ches Corp 5s '47	64½	64½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97½	97
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	101½
Ches & O 4½s '93	82	82
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	91	90½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	87¼	87¼
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	11	11
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	11	11
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¼	3⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	14⅜	14½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17½	17½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	10⅝	10
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	66	66
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	20¾	20½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	19½	18⅝
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11	10
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	37	37
Chicago Un Sta 5s '63	99¼	99¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110	109½
Childs Co 5s '43	29½	29½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96¾	96¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 C	100⅛	100
Cin Un T 5s 2020 B	100¼	100¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	81⅜	81⅜
Colonial Oil 4½s '39	36¼	36¼
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	50½	50¼
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	73	70⅞
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Mal	73	70½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	100	100
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98½	98½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	101½	101½
Con Gas 4½s '51	94¾	93½
Con Gas 5s '57	99	98
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104	103⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	57½	57½
Cum P&L 4½s '51	97	95
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	15½	15¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	17⅜	17⅜
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¼	102
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	73	73
Del & Rio G Wn 5s '55	12	11¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	86½	86½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	95½	95½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	94½	94
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	72½	72½
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	100½	100½
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	103¾	103¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	23	22¾
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	42	42
Erie RR gen 5s '75	23	22¾
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	81¾	81¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	2	2
Forth Worth & Den C	89	89
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	15	15
Gannett 6s '43	79¼	79
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98⅛	98⅛
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	37⅛	37⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	36¾	36⅝
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	72	71½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	96⅜	95¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98¾	98
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	37⅞	37⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	38	38
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	40	40
Great Northern 7s '36 A	50	50
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	23½	23½
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	29	29
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	42	42
Houston Oil 5½s '40	46½	46½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	28½	28
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81¼	80½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102½	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103	103
Ill Central 4s '51	61	61
Ill Central 4s '52	61	61
Ill Central 4¾s '66	32¾	32½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	39	39
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	40½	40½
Ill Steel deb 4½s 40	98½	98½
Inter Hydra El 6s '43	28½	28½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49¼	49
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	54	54
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	55¼	55¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	42	41
Int Paper 6s '55	12½	12½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	28½	28¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	21	20½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	24	23¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	22¼	22
Kan City PtS&Mem 4s '36	50	50
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	99	99
Kan City P & L 4½s B '57	99⅜	99⅝
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	83	83
Kelly Springfield 6s '42	34	34
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	79½	79½
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	70½	70½
Kings Co El 4s '49	72½	72½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	60	59
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	77½	77½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	28½	28½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	36	36
Loew's Inc 6s '41	64⅛	64⅛
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	25	25
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	74	74
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	31½	31½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	29⅞	29⅞
Marion Steam S 6s '47	30	30
Meade 6s '45 ww	40	40
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	35	35
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78¼	78
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	62⅛	62⅛
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	9	9
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	20¾	20¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	20¾	20¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	20¼	20¼
Ma Pacific 5s H '80	20½	20¼
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	20¾	20¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	6¾	6½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	71⅞	71⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80¼	80¼
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	60⅛	60⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	78⅛	78⅛
Nat Steel 5es '56	74	72½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	101	99½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103	102⅞
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	89	89
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	51½	51½
N O Pub Ser 5s B	50½	50½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75⅜	75¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	66½	66½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	38⅛	38½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	41¾	41½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	49	47½
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	67	67
NYC M C col 3½s '98	66	66
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	13½	13¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	15¼	15¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	9	9
NY Dock Co 5s '38	30	30
NY Edison 5s C '51	103	102¼
NY Edison 5s B '44	103	102¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¼	111
NY ELH&P pur m 4s '49	100	100
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	65½	65½
NY & Harlem 3½s 2000	84	84
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	52¾	52¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	99⅛	97¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102¼	100¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	59	59
Norf & Southern rfg A '61	3⅜	3⅜
Norf & W con 4s '96	92	90½
Norf & W div 4s '44	96	95¾
Norf & W 6s '34	103	103
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	70¾	70
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82½	82½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	63½	62⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99	99
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102¾	102¾
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	93½	93
Ore Wash R R& N 4s '61	80	80
Otis Steel 6s '41	10¾	10⅝
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	26¼	26¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¼	102
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104	104
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	31½	31¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	58	58
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	85½	84½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	96½	96
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	61¾	61½
Penn Railroad con 4½s	99½	99
Penn Railroad 4½s D 81	73	72½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	78¾	78¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	88	83
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99⅝
Penn Railroad gen 4½s	78½	77½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101	101
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	110½	110½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	33	33
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	71	71
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96	95¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102	101⅛
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	36	36
Phil Railway 5s '37	22½	22
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	30½	30½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	89½	88½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	99	99
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	21	20½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96¾	96½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100½	100½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	100¾	100½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	74¾	74
Pure Oil 5½s '42	69¼	69
Purity Baking 5s '48	57	57
Read rfg 4½s B '97	79	79
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	63¼	63
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	48	48
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	55	55
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	22½	22½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	27	27
Rochester Gas 5s	99½	99½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	19¼	19¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	46¼	45⅝
St Louis & S F 4s A '50	11	11
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9½	9
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	9½	9½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	12½	12½
St Louis & SF B ct	13	13
Shell Pipe 5s 52	72	72
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	34¾	34½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88½	88½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	90	90¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	101
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	87½	87½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	70	70
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '53	65	64¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	39¼	39¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	40	39
Southern Pacific of Calif 5s '37	102	102
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	60	60
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19¼	18¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	60	59
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	22½	22
Southwest Bel ITel rfg 5s '54	103¼	103¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95½	95
Studebaker 6s '42	32	32
Texas Corp 5s '44	81½	81½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	49¼	49¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	49¼	49¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	38	36¾
Third Ave 5s '37	89	89
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31¼	31½
Trenton Gas 5s	106½	105
Union El L & P 5s '57	99	98
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99	99
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	76	75
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96	95⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	74⅝	74¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85	85
Union Pacific 4½s '67	82½	81
US Rubber Co 5s '47	31½	30½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	57½	57½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	63½	63½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	18½	18½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	20	20
Vanadium 5s '41	42¾	42½
Virginia El & P 5½s '52	99½	99
Virginia Ry 5s '62	86	86
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	41½	41½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	6½	6½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103	103
Warren Bros 6s '41	34	34
West Pa Pow 5s E '83	104½	104½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103¾	103¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	58¼	58¼
Western Union 5s '51	40	40
Western Union 5s '60	39	37⅞
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	42¼	42
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	56	55

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last—Mar 1	Last—Feb28
3½s '32-'47	100.30	100.24	100.24	100.29
1st 4¼s '32-'47	101.16	101.	101.	101.16
4th 4¼s '33-'38	101.15	101.2	101.4	101.14
4th 4¼s reg	101.16	101.4	101.6	
US 3s '51-'55	96.	95.18	95.20	95.30
US 3¼s '46-'49	97.27	97.14	97.14	97.20
US 3¼s '41-'43Mar	99.30	99.14	99.30	99.27
US 3¼s '40-'43June	100.	99.12	99.20	99.30
US 3¼s '43-'47	99.28	99.8	99.8	99.24
US 3¼s '46-'56	101.10	101.	101.4	101.10
US 4s '44-'54	102.18	102.	102.6	102.23
US 4¼s '47-'52	105.20	105.14	105.14	105.20

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	39¼	38
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	42	42
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	42	42
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	42¼	42
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	42	41
Argentine Gov 6s '57A	42	41¼
Australia 4½s '56	69¼	69¼
Australia 5s '55	73¼	73½
Australia 5s '57	74¼	73½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60	60
Austria Hydro 6½s '43	50	50
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90½	90½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	50¼	50¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94	93½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99¾	99¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	102¼	102
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102	101
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	38½	35
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50	50
Berlin Elec 6s '55	45	45
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8¼	5
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19¼	19
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	30	30
Brisbane 6s '50	75	75
Budapest (City) 6s '62	26½	26¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	18	18
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '81	20	19½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	37¾	37½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	13½	13½
Canada 4s	81	80¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	96½	95⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98¼	95¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	6½	6½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	26½	26
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	20	20
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	30½	30
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	58½	58½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	36½	35
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	94	94
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	61¼	61
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	72½	71½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	45	45
Duke Price Power 6s '66	47½	47½
Dutch El 6s '47	93¾	93⅝
Dutch El sf 6s '62	93¾	93¾
Finland 5½s '53	60¾	60¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	63	63
Frankfort 6½s '53	32	32
French (Rep) 7s '49	130½	130½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124	123½
German 7s '49	73	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	60¼	60½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	48½	46¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	47	46¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	57¾	57
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	42	40
Germ El Pow 7s '45	40	40
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	37¾	37
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	41	40½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	53½	53½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	49½	48½
Graz 8s '54	56	56
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	71½	71½
Hamburg 6s '40	41	40
Harpen 6s '49 ww	57½	57¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	99½	99
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	96
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	37⅝	37⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	38½	37¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	47½	47½
Karstadt 6s '43	30⅝	30½
Kreuger & Toll 5s ct	10¾	10¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	80¼	80¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101½	101½
Medellin 6½s '54	8½	8½
Meridionale El 7s '57	90	90
Mex Irr 4½s A	3	3
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82½	81¾
New South Wales 5s '58	72¾	72¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101½	103¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	44	42
Norway (King) 5s '63	77	77
Norway (King) 6s' 43	85	84¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	85	84½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	65½	65½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	80½	80½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	68	68
Panama (Rep) 5s '62	47¾	47¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '63	100	99⅝
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	8⅝	8½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	8¼	8¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	56¾	56¾
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	15¾	15¾
Prussia 6½s '51	46¾	45
Prussia 6s '52	42½	40⅞
Rhine Main 7s '50	55	55
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	52¼	52
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 53 ww	48	47½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	48	46
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	44	44
Rhinelbe 7s '46	46	45½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	13½	12½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84½	84½
Roumania 7s '59	34½	34½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	11	11
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	55¾	55¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	20	20
Saxon State 6½s '46	51¾	51¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	31	31
Siemens 6½s '51	68	68
Silesia Bk 6s '47	42¼	42¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	44½	44½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	95¼	94¾
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104¾	104½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	41½	41½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	30	30
Tokyo Elec 5½ 6s '53	33	33
Tyrol 7½s '55	63	63
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	38½	38¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅜	106
Unn Stl W 6½s A '47	36⅛	35
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	36¾	36
Unterelbe 6s '53	50	50
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	22	21½
Vienna 6s '52	65	64½
Warsaw 7s '58	39	39
Westphalia El 6s '53	39	38¾

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
INDUSTRIALS			
1 Ainsworth (½e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
†50 Alum Co Am	39	35¾	38¾
2 Am Austin	¼	¼	¼
2 Am Cit P&LB (.15g)	3½	3½	3½
4 Am Cyan B	3½	3⅜	3½
1 Am & F P war	3¼	3¼	3¼
14 Am Gas&El (1a)	21	20⅝	20⅝
1 Am Invest	2½	2½	2½
1 Am Maracaibo	¼	¼	¼
14 Am Superpower	3½	2⅞	2⅞
5 Ark Nat Gas A	1½	1	1½
1 As G&EL A	1½	1½	1½
4 Atlas Corp	6⅜	6¼	6¼
1 Atlas Cp pf A (3)	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Atlas Corp war	2¼	2¼	2¼
B			
4 Ben Ind Loan	10¼	10	10¼
3 Blue Rid cv pf	22	21½	22
2 Brillo Mfg	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞

Canadiens Beat Toronto Leafs

Maroons Top Detroit, 6-3 —Bruins Lose Fine Chance to Gain

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	20	8	13	95	81	48
Rangers	20	7	13	110	85	47
Boston	19	5	15	101	77	44
Chicago	14	10	16	68	78	38
Canadian Division						
Toronto	21	5	13	95	82	47
Montreal	17	6	16	103	91	40
Americans	12	10	17	71	91	34
Canadiens	14	4	21	76	99	32
Ottawa	9	8	22	68	103	26

Results Feb. 28

Boston 0, Ottawa 0, overtime.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 1.
Montreal 6, Detroit 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 1—Two goals by Lepine in the third period, the second on a long shot which bounded off Chabot's pads into the net, gave the Canadiens a most valuable 2-to-1 victory over the Maple Leafs here on Tuesday and as a result the visitors closed the gap between the third-place Americans and themselves by an appreciable amount. As the Montreal Maroons also won, the locals' margin over their nearest opponents was reduced to seven points.

The Canadiens played their best hockey of the season on local ice but did not show the speed or recklessness of former years, playing a canny defensive game and awaiting the breaks. While they were outshot by 49 to 27, Chabot had more difficult saves than had Hainsworth and the latter's play kept the losers to one goal. Hainsworth had a number of close-in shots to clear, but the majority of the losers' attacks were hampered by the back checking of the visitors.

Canadiens		Toronto
Joliat, G. Mantha, Hart, lw		rw, Bailey, Conacher, Downie
Morenz, Lepine, c		c, Thoms, Primeau, Blair
Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux, rw		lw, Cotton, Jackson, Gracie
Carson, Leduc, ld		rd, Horner, Day
S. Mantha, Bourgault, rd		ld, Clancy, Levinsky
Hainsworth, g		g, Chabot

Score—Canadiens 2, Toronto 1. Goals—Lepine 2 for Canadiens; Horner for Toronto. Assists—Hart and Larochelle for Canadiens; Bailey for Toronto. Officials—G. J. Mallinson, Toronto, and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 1—Montreal Maroons drew two points closer to first place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League when they defeated the Detroit Red Wings, leaders of the American group, 6 to 3, last night. The winners scored two goals in the first period and added another in the second, but before this period ended Detroit counted twice and then tied the score immediately after the start of third. Maroons regained the lead within a minute and before the game ended scored two more.

Detroit outshot the winners by a slight margin but Kerr in goal for the Maroons played another brilliant game and only for some careless play by his team mates in the second period would have held the visitors to less than three goals.

The game was an open one, but close back checking and sturdy defense play kept down the number of shots on goal and a lot of the play was confined to the territory between the two defenses. The first period was fairly even, while Detroit had a margin in the second and Maroons in the third. The summary:

Montreal		Detroit
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw		rw, Aurie, Wiseman, Carson
Smith, Haynes, W. Kilrea, c		c, Voss, Hay, Goldsworthy
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw		lw, Lewis, Sorrell, Emms, Moffatt
Conacher, Wilcox, ld		rd, Young, Buswell
Noble, Wentworth, rd		ld, Evans, Gallagher
Kerr, g		g, Roach

Score—Montreal 6, Detroit 3. Goals—Robinson 2, Trottier, Duguid, Northcott, Haynes for Montreal; Aurie 2, Carson for Detroit. Assists—Brydson 2, Haynes, Smith, Kilrea and Wilcox for Montreal; Lewis 2, Voss, Emms, Sorrell for Detroit. Officials—J. C. Smeaton and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Almost entirely through the efforts of Bill Beveridge, Ottawa net custodian, the Boston Bruins were deprived of full game gain on Detroit and Rangers last night when the Senators held the locals to a scoreless tie at the Boston Garden. The contest was the poorest of the local season and the attendance was far below normal. The goaltending of Beveridge was easily the feature of the affair and his stops totaled 55, many of them the spectacular variety and others just pure "luck." It was the fourth shutout for Beveridge and the tenth for Thompson this season.

Bruins looked like any team excepting that which defeated Canadiens, 10 to 0, a week ago. Their play was slipshod and attempts at combination failed entirely. The Bruins tried, but it seemed to be one of those nights when nothing worked right and with the Senator goalie in top form, their attempts were given no hope. Bill Stewart, referee, called back a Boston score by Lamb on a pass from Stewart with Alex Smith sprawled in the Ottawa net, ruling interference with Beveridge. Not much could be said for the Senators who seemed fully satisfied with a tie. Their only forward who looked formidable was Hec Kilrea although the Roche brothers, Cox and Syd Howe all tried hard. Allan Shields on the Senator defense played the best game on the ice apart from Beveridge. The summary:

Boston		Ottawa
Beattie, Ripley, Heximer, Galbraith, lw		rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Forslund
Barry, Stewart, Chapman, c		c, Weiland, Cox, Howe
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw		lw, Kilrea, E. Roche, Touhey, McInenly
Smith, Hitchman, owen, ld		rd, Shields, Burke
Shore, Owen, rd		ld, Burke, Rockburn, McInenly
Thompson, K		g, Beveridge

Score—Boston 0, Ottawa 0. Officials—W. J. Stewart and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Strong Kentucky Five Takes Title

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1 (AP)—The Southeastern Conference basketball championship pennant flies today at the University of Kentucky. The big blue-jerseyed team from Lexington last night won the title from Mississippi State College, 46 to 27—one of the most decisive victories in the history of the annual tournament here.

The triumph climaxed years of unsuccessful bidding for the crown by Kentucky. For the past three seasons Kentucky has been the favorite, but until last night their efforts had met with failure. The final game was not 10 minutes old before the spectators knew it was Kentucky's year.

Mississippi State's sophomores put up a game battle, asking no quarter and fighting furiously until the final gun. They showed courage, but they lacked the ability to match Kentucky's smooth-working quintet.

Kentucky's defense was just as tight as its offense was potent. There were few times State College had anywhere near clear shots for the basket. Kentucky's guards wouldn't be caught napping. Davis and Johnson turned in excellent performances, and probably half of Mississippi State's points were made on one-handed throws from difficult angles by Forward Waits and Center Taylor.

Veteran observers said after the title game last night Sale and Demoisey, Kentucky's tall center and forward, offered perhaps the greatest offensive combination ever seen in the years of tournament play here. It was the general opinion that the 1933 champions were better than Maryland's great team of 1931, far superior to Georgia's champions of last year and one of the best in southern history.

Kentucky		Miss. State
Demoisey, Lawrence, lf		rg, Cassibry
Darby, Kreuter, rf		lg, Pillow
Sales, Yates, c		c, Taylor
Davis, lg		rf, House
Johnson, rg		lf, Waits, Cochran

Score—Kentucky 46, Mississippi State 27. Goals from floor—Sale 6, Demoisey 6, Yates 2, Johnson 2, Davis 2, Darby, Kreuter for Kentucky; Waits 4, Taylor 3, House, Cochran, Horne, Cassibry for Mississippi State. Goals from foul—Demoisey 3, Sale 2, Johnson for Kentucky; Waits 2, Cochran, Taylor, Pillow for Mississippi State. Referee—Wood. Umpire—Chest.

Eligibility Rule Changed in South

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1 (AP)—Southeastern Conference athletes in the future will have to pass three-quarters of their studies to be eligible for intercollegiate sports and purely athletic scholarships have been ruled out.

Representatives of the 13 member colleges of the new group voted the decisions here Monday night and authorized the holding of basketball, track and tennis tournaments again next year.

The eligibility ruling was made uniform for all the colleges of the conference, which formerly, as members of the Southern Conference, were allowed to fix their own individual scholastic standards.

The new scholarship ruling does away with the award of scholarships to athletes by the athletic association and leaves all such grants to be decided by the general university committee. Athletes are eligible, but their scholastic work must be meritorious.

At a closed session presidents of the member colleges voted to abolish all athetic tournaments, but their decision met such opposton from the coaches that it was rescinded. The track meet was awarded to Birmingham, Ala., and the basketball tournament to Atlanta.

No arrangements were made for boxing, swimming or golf tournaments and a spokesman said these might be discontinued next year.

College Basketball Results

Akron 29, Ashland 23.
Amherst 33, St. Stephen's 27.
Carnegie Tech 54, Grove City 36.
Centenary 38, Mississippi College 30.
College of Emporia 40, Emporia T. 29.
Conn. State 63, Clarke 32.
Earlham 19, De Pauw 15.
Fairmont 53, Salem 34.
Geneva 55, Bethany 28.
Hamline 37, MacAlester 22.
Hiram 29, Baldwin-Wallace 28.
Hope 41, Kalamazoo 34.
Illinois Wesleyan 34, Eureka 24.
Indiana Central 26, Franklin 22.
Kentucky 46, Miss. State 27.
Louisiana Normal 60, East. Ky. T. 46
Luther 28, Upper Iowa 12.
Macomb Teachers 44, Shurtleff 37.
Mass. State 46, Worcester Tech. 29.
Monmouth 41, Knox 25.
Mt. St. Mary's 32, Johns Hopkins 29.
Nebraska 43, Iowa State 16.
New Hampshire 26, Norwich 25.
Ohio Wesleyan 43, Denison 22
Phillips 23, Southwest Oklahoma T. 21.
Ripon 25, Lawrence 24.
Simpson 26, Iowa State Teachers 22.
Southern Methodist 26, Rice 22.
St. Ambrose 40, Dubuque 11.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 30, Rider 26.
St. Thomas 35, Westminster 30.
Tennessee Tech 54, Murray 48.
Upsala J. V. 34, Newark Academy 24.
Vermont 37, Middlebury 20.
Washington 29, St. Louis 27.
Yale 44, Brown 20.
Yale '36 39, Roxbury 22.

College Waterpolo Result

Columbia 34, New York (23d Street) Y. M. C. A. 15.

Barmack Wins Junior Title

Goldsmith Places Second in United States Epée Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—Joseph A. Barmack of the Salle d'Armes Vince finally climbed to the top rank of épée fencing, the senior list, yesterday evening, when he won the United States junior épée championship at The Fencers Club. The former College of the City of New York fencer has been gradually working his way up for several years, but never showed as well before, against a strong list of juniors, from clubs and colleges.

Wallace H. Goldsmith of The Fencers Club and Casper Hegner of Princeton University took second and third by the margin of one touch each, with Morris O. Edwards of the United States Military Academy, one touch behind Hegner. The other finalists were H. S. Terrell, Yale University, and Jules Devigne of Lafayette Fencers Club. Fifteen contested the event, including the seven previously qualified from the New York division, as well as representatives of Connecticut, Princeton, north New Jersey and Military Academy divisions The summary:

Joseph A. Barmack, Salle d'Armes Vince, defeated Goldsmith, 3 to 2; Edwards, 3 to 2; Terrell, 3 to 1; Devigne, 3 to 2.

Wallace H. Goldsmith, The Fencers Club, defeated Hegner, 3 to 2; Terrell, 3 to 0; Devigne, 3 to 2. (Hit 10 times, made 12 touches.)

Casper Hegner, Princeton University, defeated Edwards, 3 to 2; Devigne, 3 to 1; Barmack, 3 to 2. (Hit 10 times, made 11 touches.)

Morris O. Edwards, U. S. M. A., defeated Goldsmith, 3 to 1; Terrell, 3 to 1; Devigne, 3 to 2. (Touched 11 times.)

H. S. Terrell, Yale University, defeated Hegner, 3 to 1; Devigne, 3 to 0.

Jules Devigne, Lafayette Fencers Club, lost all bouts.

Kathleen Garnham Florida Medalist

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 1 (AP)—Despite capricious cross winds, Kathleen Garnham, English golfer, carded a 38—43—81 yesterday and won the medal in the Florida East Coast women's championship by a three-stroke margin on the St. Augustine Links.

She played a consistent game throughout and would have broken 80 but for a costly break on the eleventh, where she was trapped and took a 7.

Tied with 84, each were the defending champion, Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., and Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Diana Fishwick of England qualified with an 85 to tie with Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, while Barbara Pyman of Wales took an 86.

Frances Williams, De Leon Springs, Fla., trailed with an 87.

Other qualifiers for the championship fight:

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City; Mrs. J. J. Lawler, White Plains, N. Y., and Marion Harbaugh, Cleveland, 88 each! Mary Rogers, Jacksonville, 89; Gwen Hartropp, England, 90; Lorna Blackburn, Ottawa, 91; Bee Brindle, England; Mrs. William Lyons, New York, and Frances Owens, Jacksonville, 92.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Asst	Pts
Buffalo	23	6	10	112	65	52
London	22	7	8	88	54	51
Syracuse	22	5	12	120	100	49
Windsor	14	6	20	80	109	34
Detroit	10	3	24	61	89	23
Cleveland	8	5	25	82	126	21

Result Feb. 28

Windsor 4, Detroit 1.
Buffalo 5, Syracuse 2.
London 5, Cleveland 3.

Buffalo Retains Hold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 1—Buffalo Bisons retained their hold on first place in the International Hockey League last night by defeating Syracuse Stars, 5 to 2. It was the twenty-third victory of the season for the champions of 1931-32 and kept them one point ahead of London Tecumsehs.

Bulldogs in Playoff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 1—Windsor Bulldogs definitely established their claim to a place in the International Hockey League playoffs here last night by defeating Detroit Olympics, 4 to 1. It was the seventh victory for Windsor over Detroit in 10 games this season. Allan Huggins scored twice for the winners, while Coach Jack Arbour and Field got the other goals. Gordon Brydson scored for Detroit.

London Beats Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., March 1—The fight for first place in the International Hockey League was no nearer settlement last night as a result of London's 5-to-3 victory over Cleveland Indians, for Buffalo defeated Syracuse. Pettinger, Gregg and Gillie got one goal apiece for London and Gene Carrigan two; Clark, Riley and Halliday scored for Cleveland.

Venzke's Victory Popular

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—By popular vote, Gene Venzke's sensational victory over Glenn Cunningham in the 1500-meter run has been selected as the most meritorious performance of the A. A. U. of the United States indoor track and field championships. Of the 9141 spectators who turned in ballots after the championships had been run in Madison Square Garden last Saturday night, 2279 cast their votes for Venzke. Cunningham, beaten by inches in one of the greatest duels the Garden ever has seen, received 749 votes to land in seventh place. Runner-up to Venzke in the balloting was Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette star, who won the sprint title. Metcalfe received 1203 votes. Third was George Spitz, high jump champion, with 1046; fourth, Joe McCluskey, steeplechase winner, 1026; fifth, Emmett Toppino, sprint runner-up, 819; sixth, Howard Spencer, runner-up to Spitz, 769; seventh, Cunningham, and eighth, George Lermond, 5000-meter winner, 729.

Ransom Defeats Blue

PINEHURST, N. C., March 1 (AP)—Andrew Ransom, youthful player from Albany, N. Y., who has had little tournament experience, defeated Halbert J. Blue of Pinehurst and Pittsburgh, 1 up, in the first round of match play in the annual Pinehurst spring golf tournament yesterday. Blue, who tied for the qualifying medal with a score of 80 on Monday, duplicated that total yesterday, but never was ahead of young Ransom. The Albany player had to go three extra holes to qualify for the first division, but came back to shoot a sparkling 79. Eric Thomson of St. Andrews, N. B., defending titleholder and co-medalist, defeated John D. Burke of Newport, R. I., 3 and 2, in his opening match. J. Wood Platt, Philadelphia veteran, swamped G. W. Mansfield of Boston, 5 and 4, and Robert Finney of Short Hills, N. J., defeated Charles S. Ransom, father of Andrew, 2 up.

Argentine Trip for Harvard

Stanton Whitney Jr. '34 of Red Bank, N. J., captain of the Harvard Rugby Club, last night informed candidates for this season's team that if the coming campaign was a successful one, the club would make a trip to the Argentine some time during the summer. Whitney made the announcement before about 60 candidates in the first meeting of the season. The team starts practice today in Briggs cage.

College Hockey Result

Princeton 13, Brown 0.

Two Upsets In Bermuda Tennis

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 1 (AP)—Two upsets, one of them of the most sensational variety, carried the men's singles play in the Bermuda tennis championships into the semifinal round yesterday.

R. K. Tinkler, the sole survivor of the visiting English team, provided the greater of the two surprises by defeating George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, star of the contingent from the United States, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, in a hard-fought match. J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., supplied the lesser "upset," defeating Edward R. Avory of England, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Lott won the first set of his match with comparative ease, then appeared to slacken his pace in the second. Tinkler, on the contrary, speeded up his pace and played faultless tennis. Tinkler not only outsped his favored opponent but outmaneuvered him with a remarkable display of accuracy and versatility. Lott employed every bit of court strategy at his command but Tinkler met every move.

In the semifinals, Tinkler will meet Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., who yesterday eliminated another English player, H. G. N. Cooper, in straight sets, 8—6, 6—3.

Two players from the United States, Virginia B. Rice of Boston and Virginia E. Hilleary of Philadelphia, won their way into the finals of the women's singles without much difficulty. Miss Rice defeated Gladys Hutchings of Bermuda, 6—2, 6—2, and Miss Hilleary eliminated Mrs. H. C. Brunie of Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

Rain forced the suspension of play in the mixed doubles with the final sets of two matches incomplete. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brunie had divided the first two sets with Miss Hutchings and Mangin and were leading 5—3 in the third while Miss Rice and Lott were all even with Miss Hilleary and Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans at one set each and a 2-all score in the third.

The weather was unsettled all day but a large crowd risked a drenching to see the matches.

Princeton Beats Columbia, 44 to 25

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—Princeton University, though barred from participation in the team championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate League by faculty opposition to water polo as played by that association, showed a high class of natators in its annual meet with Columbia University in the Morningside pool yesterday evening, winning seven of the eight events, and losing only in the relay for a score of 44 to 25. Joseph T. L. Nicholson '33, won both sprints from Eugene Jennings '35, the Columbia ace, while the latter was also anchor man in the winning 400-yard relay, in which Nicholson did not appear.

The Princetonians are eligible for the individual championships at the University of Pennsylvania, March 17, and should furnish considerable opposition to the other stars there.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton Jr. '33, Princeton; H. A. Breed '33, Princeton, second; J. W. Bain '33, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 23⅕s.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. T. L. Nicholson '33, Princeton; Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia, second; R. K. Ritchie '34, Princeton, third. Time—23⅘s.

Fancy Dive—Won by H. K. Stokes '33, Princeton (72.16 points); J. H. Barrett Jr. '35, Princeton, second (64.95 points); Hugo Maray '35, Columbia, third (35 points).

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. A. Breed '33, Princeton; T. A. Wright '34, Columbia, second; J. B. Counts Jr. '35, Princeton, third. Time—5m. 22⅘s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by R. W. Long '33, Princeton; H. F. Standerwich '35, Columbia, second; J. N. Riley '33, Princeton, third. Time—1m 45⅘s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by R. A. West '33, Princeton; W. B. Boyd Jr. '34, Columbia, second; K. E. Wilhelm '34, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 36⅕s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. T. L. Nicholson '33, Princeton; Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia, second; W. V. Thomas '34, Princeton, third. Time—58s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Columbia (J. W. Bain '33, T. A. Wright '34, L. C. Wimner '33, Eugene Jennings '35); Princeton, second (A. P. Taylor '33, W. F. Englis Jr. '35, P. G. Anderson Jr. '34, D. K. Rizer '34). Time—3m. 49s.

Philadelphia In First Place Again

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	20	7	9	106	72	47
Providence	21	4	11	97	81	46
Boston	14	6	14	92	84	34
New Haven	12	3	20	72	95	27
Quebec	10	4	23	79	114	24

Results Feb. 28

Philadelphia 3, New Haven 1.

NEW HAVEN, March 1 (AP)—The Philadelphia Arrows gained first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League last night by scoring a 3-to-1 victory over the New Haven Eagles.

Philadelphia		New Haven
Runge, lw		rw, Jeremiah
Anderson, c		c, Keating
Boyd, rw		lw, Convey
Desmaris, ld		rd, Pringle
McGoldrick, rd		ld, Speyer
Cude, g		g, Roberts

Alternates — Hudson, Phillips, Conn, Pratt, Nichols, Wilson, Collings, Peters for Philadelphia; King, Kinsella, Picketts, Doran for New Haven.

Score—Philadelphia 3, New Haven 1. Goals—McGoldrick, Pratt, Anderson for Philadelphia; Speyer for New Haven. Assists—Phillips 2, Conn, Runge for Philadelphia; Picketts for New Haven. Officials—P. A. Symnott, Boston, and N. N. Shay, New Haven. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Nebraska Easily Bests Iowa State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, March 1 — The Nebraska basketball team swept the Iowa State quintet off its feet here last night in the "Big Six" Conference to win 43 to 16. The invaders played a fast game and rarely missed shots left open by the ragged cyclone defense. The score at half time was 21 to 1. The summary:

Nebraska		Iowa State
Boswell, Wahlquist, lf		rg, Hood
Mason, Lunney, rf		lg, Templeton, Dills
Henrion, Copple, c		c, Wegner
Sauer, Parsons, lg		rf, Thomson, Sieben, Jones
Hokuf, rg		lf, Anderson, Batman, Ludwig

Score—Nebraska 43, Iowa State 16. Goals from floor—Boswell 5, Henrion 5, Parsons 3, Mason 2, Sauer, Hokuf, Lunney, Copple for Nebraska; Wegner 4, Batman, Thomson for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Mason 2, Henrion, Lunney, Hokuf for Nebraska; Wegner, Jones, Hood, Batman for Iowa State. Referee—Jack North, Highland Park.

Princeton Club Players Slump

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—The Princeton Club players, winners of the metropolitan team title, fared badly yesterday in the individual Class B squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club, when the third round was played, only one of the team remaining at the close of the day. This was H. F. Baker, No. 1, who just managed to defeat J. W. Allen of Bronxville Field Club, in a four-game match that ended with a deuce game. Ambrose Cort Jr., Gavin Brackenridge, and J. K. Weeks were all defeated after hard-fought battles. The summary:

THIRD ROUND

I. D. Hall, Harvard Club, defeated H. W. Putnam, Bronxville F. C., 15—13, 17—18, 15—4, 15—10.

Conway Hoffman, Montclair A. C., defeated Earl Goldthorp, Downtown A. C., 15—13, 16—18, 18—16, 17—14.

H. B. Fisher Jr., Union League Club, defeated L. I. Grinnell, University Club, 11—15, 15—5, 15—7, 15—11.

P. W. Bunnell, Yale Club, defeated Ambrose Cort Jr., Princeton Club, 8—15, 15—10, 14—17, 15—12, 15—13.

H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, defeated J. W. Allen, Bronxville F. C., 15—13, 10—15, 18—17, 17—15.

Murray Vernon, Greenwich Country Club, defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 15—12, 12—15, 11—15, 15—4, 15—12.

W. C. Peet Jr., Harvard Club, defeated L. H. Rouillion, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—8, 15—6.

Willard W. Cole Jr., Montclair A. C., defeated J. K. Weeks, Princeton Club, 16—17, 15—8, 15—10, 16—17, 15—8.

Hendrickson And H. A. Haines Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—Henry A. Haines of The Squash Club, and Theodore H. Hendrickson of Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, climbed into the quarterfinal round of the National Class B squash tennis championship yesterday on The Squash Club courts, and are now a round ahead of the crowd. Haines was especially effective against R. W. Hill, of the Bayside team, winning at 15—3, 15—6; while Otis C. Stanton, of Harvard Club, made a fine fight against Hendrickson, who won by a score of 7—15, 15—7, 15—9.

First Round

J. M. Cowen, City A. C., defeated J. F. Scheerer Jr., Essex Club, 15—3, 15—11.

E. L. Kemble, Bayside T. C., defeated W. A. Mackay, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 15—10, 15—11.

M. D. Grant, N. Y. A. C., defeated W. T. Hanley, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—7, 15—10.

H. A. Mayer, City A. C., defeated J. H. Ardrey Jr., Yale Club, 10—15, 15—6, 17—16.

Second Round

W. P. Hoffman, Bayside T. C., defeated S. L. Samuels, City A. C., 18—16, 15—8.

Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club, 14—17, 18—13, 17—16.

Third Round

H. A. Haines, Squash Club, defeated R. W. Hill, Bayside T. C., 15—3, 15—6.

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 7—15, 15—7, 15—9.

Hockey Playoff Dates Announced

LONDON, Ont., March 1 (AP)—Syracuse and Windsor will open the 1933 International Hockey League championship playoffs in Windsor March 16, according to a tentative schedule of playoff dates issued last night by the league president, Charles S. King.

The first four teams in the final standings will participate in the playoffs. These places already have been clinched by Buffalo, London, Syracuse and Windsor.

The system of points, three for victory and one for tie, will be continued this year. In the event a tie exists for first place at the end of the series, the two teams involved will play a "sudden death" game to a finish.

The players' pool will be divided as follows: 35 per cent to the champion team, 25 per cent to second-place team, 20 per cent to third place and 15 per cent to fourth club. The remaining 5 per cent will go to the club finishing at the top of the final standings of the regular 44-game schedule. The tentative playoff dates follow:

March 16—Syracuse at Windsor; 18—Windsor at Buffalo; 19—London at Syracuse; 21—Buffalo at London; 23—London at Windsor and Syracuse at Buffalo; 25—London at Buffalo; 26—Windsor at Syracuse; 28—Syracuse at London; 29—Buffalo at Windsor; 31—Windsor at London.

April 2—Buffalo at Syracuse.

Goodwin Out of Running

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 1 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin, defending champion in the annual Palm Beach title tourney, was put out of the running in the first round of match play yesterday, while other favorites came through victorious. The Monroe (N. Y.) boy's end came on the nineteenth hole, where G. M. Scott of Pittsburgh holed out a putt for a birdie. Other first flight results: Jack Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated David Brooks, New York, 3 and 1. W. B. Langford, Chicago, defeated Arthur Brown, New York, 6 and 4. William H. Hyde, Ridgeway, Penna., defeated Drew Johnstone, Bellevue, Penna., 2 and 1. Walter L. Carey, New York, won from G. F. Henneberry Chicago, by default. L. M. Goss, Bedford, Penna., defeated S. W. Heald, Worcester, Mass., 1 up in 20 holes.

Four-Way Tie for First Place

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—The crack Canadian combination of William (Torchy) Peden of Vancouver and Jules Audy of Montreal had sprinted into a four-way tie for first place in Madison Square Garden's fifty-fourth international six-day bike race at 1 a. m. today. The Peden-Audy, Hill-Binda, Georgetti-Severgnini and McNamara-Horan teams all had covered 940 miles 9 laps at that hour. A single lap behind was the Letourner-Debaets partnership. Henri Lepage and Louis Cohen, the trailers, withdrew from the race early today.

Wichita Wins Fifth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., March 1—The Wichita Bluejays gained their fifth victory in the American Hockey Association by defeating Tulsa's Oilers, 5 to 2, here last night. Tulsa still leads the ice hockey race with 10 victories for 20 points. St. Louis is second, Kansas City, third.

Ellsworth Vines Returns

LOS ANGELES, March 1 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States tennis champion, returned from Australia and New Zealand yesterday and said he would rest until April. He played 55 matches in the three months' tour of the Antipodes. In April he will start training to defend his title this summer.

Springfield Elects Morris

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1 (AP)—The Springfield Y. M. C. A. College basketball lettermen last night elected Kenneth A. Morris '35 of Cleveland, Ohio, to captain next year's team. Morris is a star guard, who has two more years of varsity competition left.

College Swimming Result

Princeton 45, Columbia 26.

NEWARK, N. J.

National Class A Play Being Rushed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—The final tournament of the squash tennis season, the National Class A championship, rushed on ahead of time by the National officials in spite of the protests of many of the players, especially the contenders in the Class B championship, many of whom have dropped out of the title tourney in consequence, will get under way tomorrow on the Harvard Club courts, with 44 players listed in the draw.

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, National champion for the past three years, naturally heads the draw, with Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, at the top of the lower half. Philip T. Moore, also of Columbia University Club, is seeded third, with Milton Baron of Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, fourth. The other four places are filled by Edward G. McLaughlin, newly crowned western champion, also of Columbia University Club, and Frank Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, in the upper half with Wolf, while Patrick J. Cohalan, New York Athletic Club, and Frank R. Hanson Jr., still another Columbia University Club player, in the lower half, will fight it out with Haines and Moore. In other strategic positions are Fillmore V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, R. Mason Kirkland, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, No. 4 last year, but an infrequent player this season, and Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club.

Of the surviving contenders for the Class B championship, Charles R. Ince, of the Columbia University Club, J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and Sefton Tranter Jr., New York Athletic Club, are notable absentees.

Gifts Swell Fund For Boston Relief

Total contributions to the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign now mount to $2,637,400, it was announced this morning from campaign headquarters. About $21,000 have been contributed since yesterday morning, it was said.

In a letter of indorsement of the drive to Mr. Robert F. Herrick, general chairman, the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Stafford of the Old South Church declared that "Boston will not fall down" in its contribution to the fund. "I am convinced," he said, "that when the facts are widely enough known and appreciated, adequate response will come through many small gifts and some large ones, so that our city shall do its full share in provision for the needy until the dawning of a brighter day, which we trust may come soon."

The new group of sales managers, which began its work yesterday, made a large number of contacts, and it is expected that the fruits of their work will begin to show soon in generous contributions from many firms of the city. The wards groups are continuing to increase their forces in order to reach more possible contributors, while the telephone campaign to contact those who have not contributed and who it may be difficult to reach personally is continuing to show results.

Springfield Trolleys To Seek Package Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1—Springfield Street Railway Company is going to enter the package delivery business to augment its revenues it was revealed today.

Tentative plans for trolley cars and buses to carry packages not exceeding 25 pounds between points on the lines for a flat rate of 10 cents for each existing fare zone. Stamps will be solid to be pasted on the packages, in lieu of presenting fares.

Yale-Georgia to Meet Again

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1 (AP)—Georgia and Yale will meet in football at New Haven in 1934, Herman J. Stegeman, director of athletics at Georgia announced yesterday. The contract has been signed, he said, the game to be played the second Saturday in November. Georgia-Yale teams began competition in 1923 and have played yearly since that date with exception of last fall when Yale asked opportunity to honor its famous graduate, A. A. Stagg and his University of Chicago team with a game. Of the games played Yale won the first four, Georgia won in 1927, Yale in 1928, and Georgia the last three contests.

Vermont Sextet Wins Title

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 1 (AP)—Vermont defeated Middlebury last night, 37 to 20, to win the Green Mountain Conference basketball championship. The score at half-time was 14-all. Each team had four victories and one defeat prior to last night's game.

N. Y.-P. Accepts Higher Rating

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., March 1 (AP)—Members of the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League last night voted, 5 to 3, to accept class A rating, with a player salary limit of $2800. Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Hazleton, Binghamton and York voted in favor of the higher rating. Williamsport, Elmira and Harrisburg voted to retain class B standing.

NEWARK, N. J.

GOOD HOUSES
Deserve
Good Paint

HOCKENJOS
MEANS THE BEST
Paints, Oils and Varnishes

NEWARK—829 Broad Street
ELIZABETH—86 Broad Street
PATERSON—114 Ellison Street
IRVINGTON—10 Washington Avenue
EAST ORANGE—558 Main Street
MORRISTOWN—18 Washington Street

Wood Engraving And Etching Arts Shown in Films

Wood engraving is almost a lost art, it was pointed out in a motion picture of "Timothy Cole, Last of the Wood Engravers," which was one of two films shown before the monthly meeting of the Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association, last night.

The film showed the entire process of wood engraving from the time the artist selected his subject to the printing from the finished block. A good portion of the film has been made through a magnifying glass which enables one to see clearly the delicate lines which the artist makes with finely sharpened tools.

The second film dealt with the making of an etching and showed Mr Frank W. Benson of Salem, Mass., at work in his studio. Here again the entire process was clearly shown, even to the delicate removal of bubbles with a feather in the acid "biting" process.

An exhibit of rare volumes was shown by the Rev. Dr. Frederick I. Persons. It included a copy of the Gutenberg Bible in four volumes, dated 1480, about 25 years after the invention of printing. Among the other volumes shown were the Gospels in ancient Armenian from Malatia, eastern Turkey, and dated 1262; a book of sermons from Sivas, Asia Minor, dated 1562; Beza's New Testament Polyglot, printed by Henry Stephens in Geneva in 1580, and an ancient Dutch Missal of 1350 with the initial letters beautifully illuminated by hand.

Foote Resignation Is Price of Hearing

Gov. Joseph B. Ely demanded the resignation of Lieut.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, yesterday, as the price of a hearing which the general has asked on charges of mismanagement in his department. The Governor would accept or tear up the resignation according to the evidence produced at the hearing.

The demand for the resignation came as a climax to an investigation of the state police in which it was found that uniforms had been purchased at prices far in excess of those provided for in contracts signed by the Governor and approved by the Executive Council. According to a report submitted by Mr. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the commission on municipal finance, these overcharges also spread to other purchases made by the police department.

It is stated at the State House that General Foote will undoubtedly insist on a private hearing before the Executive Council. The Governor has put the question of a hearing and choice of counsel entirely in the general's hands. The ev

New Dry Crusade Will Carry Warning Against Open Saloon

League Leaders Ready to Take Their Message Through Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D., March 1—A new "crusade" planned to acquaint the people of the northwest, especially the younger generation, with conditions that may be expected if the open saloon is returned, will be launched today by Mr. Thomas W. Gales, newly named as assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and Mr. W. E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, world famous dry worker.

This is the announcement here of Mr. Gales, who becomes assistant to Mr. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the League, on March 1. Mr. Gales has been superintendent of the North Dakota Anti-Saloon League for the last seven years.

Mr. Gales comes of Quaker stock. His father, Thomas Gales, late of Montreal, was the first secretary of the Society for the Extermination of the Liquor Traffic in the Dominion of Canada, and spent a lifetime in opposing the liquor traffic in the Dominion.

Mr. Gales, the younger, entered the employ of the Anti-Saloon League in Wisconsin in 1920, served there until 1926, when he came to North Dakota and has headed the activities of the dry forces of this State since.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Gales will begin a lecture tour at Minneapolis March 5 which will take them through the states of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Colorado, their general topic being: "The Importance of Retaining the Prohibition Amendment."

"Our purpose is to revive the crusade spirit of the drys," said Mr. Gales, "to awaken the great mass of Christian people who are normally dry, but who have—in too many instances—been carried away on a false hope that beer will bring back prosperity, to the true and certain results that will follow the return of the open saloon to this nation.

"We believe that America's hope is in its babies and not in its brewers.

"We hope to bring the people to a realization that the only way to eliminate the evils of drink is to eliminate the drink.

"We expect to show that there is a new factor in the situation today which makes the return of the saloon and the free flow of liquor a thousand times more deadly than it was in times past, and I refer to the motorcar.

"You may regulate the brewer, the liquor seller and the drinker, but who is to regulate the automobile that the drinker drives. I do not say the drunken driver. I say the drinking driver.

"The drunkard who rolls in the gutter will not be the great menace. It is the man who has taken a drink or two. Put that man back of the wheel of an automobile and he becomes far more of a menace to society than the man in the gutter.

"The wets say that prohibition was put over because of the war.

"We maintain that if it is repealed, it will be because of the depression, and that if it is repealed, it will only be for a time—that the nation will quickly realize the open saloon is a far worse situation than the bootlegger and the speakeasy."

Mr. Gales said he believes there are millions of the younger generation, living in rural places where there is little drinking, who have no conception of the liquor traffic, either in the cities under prohibition, or in the nation before prohibition. A special effort will be made to arouse this class of citizens.

Anti-Saloon Official

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOMAS W. GALES

new flying venture to take place this year. This means refueling from the air.

Although such a flight from point to point would constitute a new type of record, this is not the aim of the flight, it is understood. By refueling from the air it is hoped to show that a fairly fast machine with a cruising speed of 130 miles an hour can carry a useful pay load.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Neal Sisters, vocal trio.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Arthur Wilson's Singers.
7:30 "Over the Heather with Sandy MacFarlane."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC dance music.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Donald Novis; Morton Downey; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 American Legion Program; news.
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:15 NBC, "Jimmy Kemper"; popular.
11:30 NBC, "Master Singers"; chorus.
12:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Local dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC dance music.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Popular vocal program.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Popular vocal program.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Vagabond Orchestra; Ken Murray.
8:30 NBC, Mystery drama.
9:00 Local popular programs.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 American Magazine of the Air.
10:45 Studio soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:25 Gold Medal Band.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Rines Orchestra; soloists.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS and local dance music.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; John P. Medbury.
10:20 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Hockey game, from Atlantic City, N. J.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Art

Philadelphia Sketch Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Sketch Club is this year enlivened by huge cut-outs, devised by Mr. Harry Penrod as the decorative motif for a local café.

Designs for these strange murals are first executed as silver paper cut-outs pasted on a black background. These preliminary models are on view with the completed figures and give the color scheme chosen for the interior. The figures in the design are heroic in size, and are cut from very thin wood over which is placed another thin sheeting of chromium-plated metal to produce the silver tone. The figures —animals, bizarre dancers, weird hunters—and exotic bits of foliage thus silhouetted are applied to a black patent leather background.

The designs are conceived with effective dash of style, the bizarre, sharp-edged cutting of the motifs and their form exaggerations lending theatrical snap to the treatment of walls.

The recent heavy snow is responsible for a number of the canvases now on view, ranging in subject matter from boats along the river by Mr. A. Van Nesse Greene, to the snow-enveloped fountain in Logan Circle, by Mr. Fred Wagner. The country offers perennial material both before and after snowstorms. A recent canvas by Mr. A. B. Marks reveals a landscape of wintry mountains, purplish brown, with touches of dark green and here and there a streak of snow. The deep quiet of unsullied country snow pervades Mr. Wilmer S. Richter's canvas of homestead, road and trees under lavender light. Snow and tree reflections in chill water give accent to Mr. W. E. Baum's "Perkiomen Dam, Winter."

Another striking contribution is Mr. Henry White Taylor's long panoramic overmantel decoration of low, rolling hills in autumn colors under a rainbow-tinted sky. Decorations that are doubtless preliminary sketches for murals come from Mr. Nat Little, and compositions of romantic half-realism from Mr. Henry Pitz. D. G.

Nonstop 10,000-Mile Flight Is Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A non-stop flight from England to Australia in five days—some 10,000 miles—is the aim of a

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news dispatches.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Music; studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:30 Noon—"The Monitor Views the News"
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, "Words and Music."
2:35 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, "Thursday Special."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC popular programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
3:15 p. m.—NBC and local programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel Service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Speech by Adolf Hitler, from Berlin.
4:15 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Palmer House Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.

Bogus $100 Bills Traced to Russia

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The New York Times Feb. 24 said the origin of $100,000 in counterfeit $100 bills, many of which were passed in Chicago, has been traced by federal agents to Soviet Russia. The paper said the notes have been pronounced by experts of the Treasury Department to be the best counterfeits ever uncovered.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL finest quality lid-bit chocolates to friends and acquaintances; repeat business; protected territory; agent buys outright, sells at good profit. CHESTERFIELD SWEETS, 109 East 16th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY

309 WEST 109TH STREET—"The Edgevier" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, shops and theatres. Express subway station and 5th Avenue bus only 1 block away.

2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS!
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 924 Sterling Place—2 rooms, bath, subway, $40 includes maid service, electricity, gas, linens. Decatur 2-3856.

N. Y. C., 55 West 55th—Attractively furnished outside living room, bedroom, bath and kitchen; March to September. Cir. 7-4745 (Apt. 5 C).

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

RYE, N. Y., Manursing Lodge—To sublet, modern 5-room apartment, large rooms, Frigidaire, garage. Telephone Rye 1189.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corsettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.

IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745
224 E. 84th St. El. 5-9033

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER—Dresses, coats, alterations. MME. DUBOIS, 15 Bickerstaff St., Boston. Tel. Ken. 5389.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
NEWARK, N. J.—Refined colored help, male and female; references furnished. 31 Marshall St. Ma. 3-4115.

FURRIERS

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; free glazing. CANTOR BROS., 166 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

HOMES WITH OTHERS

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 802.

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 515 Linden Ave., York, Pa. Tel. 8038J.

MELROSE, MASS.—Home for rest or recreation on border of beautiful reservation; experienced care if desired; auto service. Phone Mel. 0877-R.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

HENRY S. MILLER PIANO, plain case, for sale cheap. Telephone Stadium 0329 (Brighton, Mass.).

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER having 2-room office wishes to share with another. Room 1239, Little Bldg., Boston.

THROUGH unexpected changes unusual opportunity one or several days in well established practitioner's office. Box L-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERSONAL SERVICE

REAL New York shown visiting individuals or groups; outstanding cultural features; inquiries solicited. WOODBRIDGE PARKER, National Arts Club (N. Y. C.).

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AMBITIOUS woman desiring permanent connection; high type book sales work; experience not essential; opportunity to earn good income; commission. F. S. ALLEN, 1207 Chestnut St., 5th floor, Philadelphia.

EXCELLENT opportunity to make good income in spare time; sell unsurpassed quality silk hosiery direct from factory to friends, neighbors, acquaintances; unusual values bring easy sales; build steady repeat business; new spring colors; liberal commissions; no investment. CHO-SAN HOSIERY MILLS, 299 Madison Ave., Dept. A-1, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE room in private family; nice home for right party; board optional; near Harvard Square. Univ. 6901-J. Cambridge.

BOSTON, Mass., Marlboro St., 354, near Hereford—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath, quiet, homelike surroundings; parking; Christian Scientist preferred; reasonable.

BOSTON—Sunny comfortable room, fireplace, near The Mother Church; 1 or 2 women; can keep house. L-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Single and double rooms in business woman's apartment, kitchen privileges, elevator service. Com. 4178.

BOSTON—Comfortable, warm rooms near church; reasonable rates. 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6. MRS. PRENTICE, Com. 918.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 24 Strathmore Rd.—Attractive sunny room, next to bath, dinette, kitchen privileges, electric refrigeration, $5; private family; references. Aspinwall 4387.

BROOKLINE, 29 Winchester St.—Attractive room and kitchenette in house with home atmosphere; convenient location. Longwood 3775.

SEWING

SEAMSTRESS would like work by the day; formerly with L. P. Hollander & Co. Telephone University 8415 (Cambridge, Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HANDY MAN—Experienced in gardening, housework, driving car, wants work; German. ROBERT KUNERT, 28 Rea Ave., Midland Park, N. J. Tel. Ridgewood 6-3646.

MAN, age 37, seeks traveling sales position; good business experience including retail and wholesale; capable of following instructions intelligently; expense allowance, small salary and commission desired. Box L-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A COMPETENT bookkeeper and cashier, and also a competent filing clerk, capable of taking charge of a large file, are available for positions. These young ladies were employed for a number of years with one of the finest firms in Boston which is now out of business. L-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED Swedish woman desires position as cook; neat, orderly, capable, willing; references. ANNA D. NELSON, 45 Worcester St., Boston. Com. 3311.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Refined young lady desires position as stenographer; experienced. Box B-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 711 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER or companion, good reader; employer discontinuing business; highly recommended; aim to render good service; any locality. MISS G. MEYER, Tivoli, N. Y.

YOUNG woman, refined, desires post as companion, bookkeeper or typist; efficient. MISS WILLIAMS, 435 Ella St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

WINDOW DRESSERS

North Jersey Specialists
ACME WINDOW DISPLAY & ADV. CO., INC., 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mitchell 2-6226

Quebec Protects Distressed Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Discretionary power to a judge to hold over for a period of 12 months mortgage foreclosure on a farm in the Province of Quebec is provided for in a bill which Mr. Adelard Godbout, Minister of Agriculture, will lay before the Legislature. The judge must first satisfy himself that the taxes and interest have been paid, and that the mortgage holder is not in need of the money.

The object is to prevent covetous mortgage holders from taking advantage of present distressed conditions in the rural sections of Quebec and seizing upon a farm because the capital of the mortgage cannot be met.

General Motors Acceptance

General Motors Acceptance Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $6,266,163 after interest, taxes, etc., or $12.53 a share on 500,000 shares, compared with $8,979,130 or $17.95 a share in 1931.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE good money selling "Every Week Shampoo," favorably known to thousands of The Christian Science Monitor readers through its advertising; to agents, $4 per doz. delivered; retails 50c. EVERY WEEK CO., Bloomington, Ill.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

CHICAGO, 10 WEST 43RD
Block Lake Shore Drive; new 20-story building unfurnished (carpeted floors); 10 minutes loop; 3-5 rooms from $90 upwards; also penthouse studio (will furnish).

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG woman (art student) desires tuition to art school and board in exchange for personal services; open to any plan. Write Box T-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

ORGANIZATION of active salesmen now calling on middle west automotive manufacturers want one additional line; best references. Write R. M. HOOD, 701 Stephenson Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Guarantee Trust Company
Finely Equipped
for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Offices
Capital and Surplus—$2,000,000

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Plumbing and Heating Supplies
Devoe & Raynolds Paints

BLOOMFIELD

Established 1876
Heckel's Centre Market
HOME OF GOOD MARKETING
40 BROAD ST. Tel. Bloomfield 3-0770 0771 0772
THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MARKET IN TOWN

SPRING MODELS in
Dresses $5.95 up. Half Sizes Featured.
Hats $1.98 to $6.00.
Neckwear, Handkerchiefs and Costume Jewelry.
SCALES MILLINERY AND DRESS SHOP
54 Broad St., Bloomfield Tel. Bfld. 2-6473

CRANFORD

JOHN C. PETERSON
Jeweler and Optometrist
WATCH—CLOCK—JEWELRY
OPTICAL REPAIRING
6 Alden Street Cranford, N. J.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone Orange 4-3104
44 VERNON TERRACE
9-12 a. m. daily

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
and ANTIQUE SHOP
Lunch 50c, Dinner 65c, 85c, $1.00
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 4, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET Orange 4-2770

LANG CO.
Over 30 Years' Experience
Plumbing and Heating
407 Main St. Or. 3-3106

JEWELRY
is an acceptable gift
every season of the year.
C. A. LUND
616 CENTRAL AVE., Near Harrison St.

Marie's Beauty Salon
Shampoo, Rinse, Wave Set
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, $1
Edmund Permanent Process
3 WASHINGTON STREET Or. 3-0615

Perfumer
Personality Preparations
Sales Representative
HELEN DEANGELIS
107 Newfield St. Or. 3-8534

MILLIE GREINER, Inc.
Agent for the Charles Walnut
Hand and Machine Knit Suits
KNIT SUITS BLOCKED and REMODELED
593A CENTRAL AVENUE
Opposite Altman's Or. 5-6346

Susan Bath
(18 years designer with leading New York dress manufacturers)
Dresses Individually Designed
including materials at $25.00 up
Also classes in dressmaking, $3.50 each 3-hour periods, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday
25 NO. HARRISON STREET Or. 3-9721

CHAMPION LAUNDRY
Family Service by the Pound
HAND WORK EXCLUSIVELY
Mending and Darning Free
46 NO. MUNN AVENUE Tel. Or. 3-1454
We service the Oranges, Maplewood and Montclair.

Marie's Beauty Salon
Shampoo, Rinse, Wave Set, Manicure, $1.75
EDMOND Permanent Process
8 Washington Street Or. 3-0615

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Grove Beauty Shoppe
Expert Permanent Waving
Other Waves $5 Cents
All Branches of Beauty Culture
273 NO. GROVE ST. at PARK AVE.

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
318 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Telephone Elizabeth 2-1412

ELIZABETH (Continued)

8.50 10.50
for Women
HILGENDORFF'S
1163 East Jersey Street Elizabeth, N. J.
Daniel Green Leisure Footwear

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
46 E. PALISADE AVENUE

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
84 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

Vincent's Beauty Salon
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
628 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
Phone Hob. 3-0097

COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
14th St. and Washington St., Hoboken
SOUND PRINCIPLES
COURTEOUS SERVICE
Open an account with us.

JERSEY CITY

MISS SCHAEFER'S
HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
862 BERGEN AVENUE Dela. 3-9147
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Experienced Operators
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES for Men and Women, $8.50
A few slightly higher
296 CENTRAL AVENUE

CASO'S MARKET
Groceries
Fine Fruit and Vegetables
Orders Delivered—Del. 3-6810
Cor. MONTICELLO and BELMONT AVES.

Let GOODMAN'S
Clean your Rugs and Carpets
Only Clean Rugs Are Beautiful
Goodman's Rug Cleaning
830 BERGEN AVENUE Bergen 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

Let the
ICE CREAM
You Serve Be the Crowning Success of Your Party
This may be accomplished only by serving the finest that is made. "ABBOTTS" means best quality at prices the budget can stand.
STOP IN AT THE
Hal-Crook Shop
and take home a container for dinner.
PHONE S. O. 2-7217 or S. O. 2-5916
FOR DELIVERIES
All Flavors Special Party Forms . . .
Delicious Dixies and Choco-Pics for the Children.
HAL-CROOK
149 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

Egg Service
A telephone call will bring Fresh Selected, Candle-Tested, White Eggs to your residence.
PRICE depends on lowest daily market for guaranteed quality.
M. P. CROOK
Care of Hal Crook
149 Maplewood Ave., Maplewood
Telephones—S. O. 2-7217 or S. O. 2-5916
These Eggs Are Invariably Larger Than the Average.

Demonstration and Special Prices on All College Inn Goods—
CHICKEN A LA KING .39 a tin
TOMATO COCKTAIL .23 a jar
LOBSTER A LA NEWBURG .45 a tin
SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
S. O. 2-4300, 4301, 4302
177 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-6340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11, except Saturdays.
470 PARK STREET

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone Mtclr. 2-6870

Why Wear Your Old Hats? Dresses?
We will remodel them into 1933 styles reasonably.
Curtains, Draperies and Pillows made, beads restrung, etc.
V. FRANCIS, Mgr.
Over CRANE'S CORSET SHOP
423 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Montclair 3-1678-W

BENNINGTON MARKET
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Fancy Fruits and Vegetables.
Royal Scarlet Groceries
20 and 28 SOUTH FULLERTON AVE.
Tel. Montclair 2-4810

HERRMANN BROTHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
48 GREENWOOD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-6717
Upholstering Refinishing
Slip Covers Cabinet Making
Draperies Fine Furniture

BUY FROM
KNIERING BROS. INC.
FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

FAMILY LAUNDRY
Professionally Finished
13c lb. Shirts 5c
948 VALLEY ROAD Upper Montclair
Mont. 2-1892
SUNDRIED HAND LAUNDRY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

The Emily McDevitt Book Shop
Valley Road Upper Montclair

NATIONAL MARKETS
Quality Meats, Poultry, Fish
VEGETABLES AND GROCERIES
231 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Bet. Peoples National Bank and Kurt's Bake Shop
Telephone Montclair 2-0783

The Cecil Coffee House
LUNCHEONS—TEAS—DINNERS
Baked Goods Counter open 10:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Homemade Pies, Cakes and Cookies
129 Watchung Ave. Tel. Mtclr. 2-8708

Fuel for the Home
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
R. H. SEE COAL CO.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone—MONTCLAIR—2-0019
COAL FUEL OIL WOOD

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Guild Opticians
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
36 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Post Office Delicatessen
397 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Specialists in Salads, Cold Cuts, Fine Cheese, Caviar, etc.

Phone 2-4011
GROCERIES
THE HUB, 718 Bloomfield Ave.
W. W. MYERS, Prop.
Free Delivery Fine Quality Low Prices
Vegetables and Fruits
Large Assortment of Heinz Products

HENRY M. SEELY
Real Estate, Fire and Automobile INSURANCE
14 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.
Tels. Montclair 2-0488
Res. Caldwell 6-0957

MAR-DEL BEAUTY SERVICE
Mrs. Elise Powell, *Proprietor*
Marinello Graduate
20 Church St., Room 12, Montclair, N. J.
All branches of beauty culture.
REASONABLE PRICES Tel. Mont. 2-7110

BUNCE BROTHERS
Tailoring Service
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
43A Church, Montclair, N. J. Mtclr. 2-0091

NEWARK

TYPEWRITERS
Adding Machines
Check Writers
Mail Orders Filled
Sold Rented Repaired

Central Typewriter Exchange
96 Park Place, Near Public Service Terminal
NEWARK MARKET 3-5766

INSURANCE
A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
KINNEY BUILDING Mi 2-2246

BEAUTY COUNSELOR
TOILET PREPARATIONS
INDIVIDUALLY PRESCRIBED BY
MINETTA MALES
409 SUMMER AVE. NEWARK, HU2-0662

ORANGE

$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
Shoes for Women
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
R. Grossman & Co.
Agents for
Gotham Gold Stripe Hose
238 MAIN STREET Opp. Public Service

ORANGE 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
575 Scotland Rd., ORANGE

Est. 1886 Phone Orange 3-0
Albert Horton Williams Inc.
Granite—Marble—Bronze Memorials
Washington and Cleveland Streets

Home-Made Products
PineappleMintMarmalade
Orange Marmalade
Or. 4-0713 Verona 3-0897J
DELIVERIES

SOUTH ORANGE

TEL. SO. OR. 2-1656
ALBERT VOSS
Stationery, Toys and Games
Circulating Library—Puzzles for Rent
21 VOSE AVENUE SOUTH ORANGE

Parker Shop
Decorators Gifts
Upholstering Carefully Selected
Draperies, Slip Covers Bridge Accessories
17 SO. ORANGE AVE. Tel. S. O. 2-5130

WEST ORANGE

General Insurance
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 High St., W. Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 3-6304

PASSAIC

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 3-5414

PATERSON

R. Williams Borden & Co.
(Established over 30 years)
Real Estate - Insurance
Room 223, Romaine Bldg.
Phone Sher. 3475

"Say It with Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. Sherwood 8877 PATERSON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

NEW LOW PRICES!
PERMANENT WAVING—$5.00
MANICURE—50c
SHAMPOO and FINGER WAVE, or SHAMPOO and MARCEL $1.25
Professional Beauty Parlor
705 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-9281

KNIT KNIT KNIT
Now is the time to knit your suits, sweaters and hats. Wools and Boucliettes specially priced. QUAINT SHOP, 206 East Front St.

GEO. O. STEVENS
COAL
FUEL COAL COKE
Telephone Plfd. 6-0642
747 W. FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

SUNSHINE STORES
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
OUR POLICY
One Price to All—Courteous and Dependable Service.
110 E. Seventh St. Tel. Blvd. 6-3878, 6-3879

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook and New Brunswick.

M. E. WILLOUGHBY
Florist
MEMBER F. T. D.
401 Watchung Ave. Plfd. 6-4263

DUDLEY S. MILLER
DRUG STORE
TOILET ARTICLES
Fine Confections—the Best in Sodas.
Special Delivery Service.
401 PARK AVE. Tel. 6-0203

REWEAVING—QUALITY CLEANING TAILORING
VOGUE
CLEANERS and DYERS
409 PARK AVENUE Tel. Plfd. 6-0590

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

RIDGEFIELD PARK

FARRAR
French Cleaners and Dyers
We call for and deliver anywhere in Bergen County.
322 Palisade Ave., Bogota Hack. 2-1452

ALICE LOWE JOHNSON
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PRESTON STREET-TEANECK ROAD
HACK. 2-0610
"Ask for our Reduced Booklet"

One of Bergen County's Largest
FOOD MARKETS
SCHMIDT'S
"ONLY THE BEST"
MEATS—VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
BAKERY
214 MAIN STREET Hack. 3-5911

RIDGEWOOD

Wonder Grocery Store
P. GILROY, *Prop.*
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods.
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

BELANUS COAL
Local distributors of
BELL ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
SHELL FUEL OIL
Call 6-4649
24 SO. BROAD STREET, Ridgewood, N. J.
Tel. 6-2373

BON-TON CLEANERS & DYERS
2 GODWIN AVE., Ridgewood, N. J.
Tailors and Furriers

AT
BRECHIN'S
LOUIS SHERRY'S
ICE CREAM
Bricks 70c a quart. Bulk 80c a quart.

TEANECK

Levitin & Unterweiser
Incorporated
We would gladly serve you in matters of Real Estate—Insurance—Mortgages
110 CEDAR LANE Tel. Teaneck 6-7100

WESTFIELD

SHEFFIELD FARM CO.
High Grade Dairy Products
Orders Taken at Store
for Daily Delivery
56 ELM STREET
Phone Westfield 2-1900 Plainfield 6-3800

HARRY KLINGER
254-256 EAST BROAD ST.
Tel. Westfield 2-2640—2641

BIVONA BROS.
108-10 WEST BROAD STREET
CHOICE SEA FOOD
All orders attended promptly.
QUICK DELIVERY
Tel. Westfield 3042-3
Branch Store Plainfield, 208 Richmond St.
Telephone 2368

WESTFIELD (Continued)

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD, N. J. WESTFIELD, N. J.
Phone 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials

TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS
C. R. DANN Phone Westfield 2-0098

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
THE ECONOMY
DRY GOODS STORE
"The Store for Everybody"
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-3615

ANDREW KRUP
Merchant Tailor and Furrier
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing
REPAIRING
We Call For and Deliver.
227 East Broad St. Phone Westfield 2-3588

WHITE

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS
1306 N. THIRD STREET

Sem-Pray
Compressed Cleansing Creme

GEORGE N. BARNES
Finest Table Supplies
KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
SECOND ST. AT STATE Tel. 8790

The Art and Gift Shop
108 NORTH SECOND STREET
Lamps, Glassware, Mottoes, Novelties
Gifts and Greeting Cards for all occasions.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

FRANCYS
17 E. LANCASTER AVE., Ardmore
Dresses
Suits, Coats, Sportswear

PHILADELPHIA

PAUL BROTHERS
Painting and Decorating
437 NORTH 63rd STREET
PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795
Member F. T. D.

PITTSBURGH

MILLINERY
New Spring Styles, Straws and fabrics. New and novel designs. Assortment of spring colors.
Large, medium and small headsizes
$1.00 to $4.75
BEVERLY DRESS SHOP
Millinery Department
248 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tejan Coal and Supply Co.
COAL, COKE and
ROAD MATERIALS
"WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS"
Phones—Linden 5250, 5251
EMSWORTH STATION PENNSYLVANIA

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Real Estate and Insurance
507 LINCOLN AVE. Linden 3148
Bellevue, Pa.

MABEL O. COWAN
Engraved Wedding Invitations and Announcements
At Reasonable Prices
Also expert glove repairing and cleaning
901 MAY BUILDING Atlantic 7472

READING

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
is only one of the many fine foods on sale at
B. & J. SAYLOR
Fourth and Penna Streets Tel. 6255
Hundreds of delicious suggestions for the busy hostess at the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
Under Crystal Restaurant Management

CROLL & KECK
622 PENN STREET
Always Reliable
Good Clothes—Good Service

M. B. FRITZ
CHILDREN'S SHOP
Dependable Clothing
Girls 1-16 years, Boys 1-7 years.
15 N. 5TH STREET Tel. 36233

SCRANTON

INAUGURATING

the new Season . . .
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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

W. S. Burroughs

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The use of a mechanical device to assist man in his calculations, dates back to the Abacus. This was used by the Egyptians as early as 460 B. C.

Much space would be required to give even the names of the individuals who have worked on the problem. John Napier in 1617, Sir William Morland in 1666, and Blaise Pascal in 1642, are some of the most important of the early ones.

The first machine that could be manufactured on a commercial basis was invented in 1820 by Charles X. Thomas in Alsace. This machine is still being made in Paris by the successors of Thomas.

D. S. Felt in 1889 and Burroughs in 1892 put on the market the first really practical adding and listing Calculating Machines.

Worth Knowing

Berlin has a hotel especially designed for children, with some of its furniture and equipment in a size suitable to its diminutive guests.

Come Play

Fish in the Sea

YOU'LL all be so happy when you hear about today's play-party visit. Jump in quickly, and I'll tell you all about it while we are on our way.

We are going to Marjorie Jane W.'s house in Winnetka, Ill. Oh, look at Marjorie Jane's welcome flag. Isn't that a big one, and there are the children waving and calling. Are you Marjorie Jane, dear? Now, which is which; Dorothy Alice, Mary Louise, Marcia, Joy, Jean, Dorothy, Robert Martin and Carol Lou? We are so pleased to know all of you. We are going to be good friends, I'm sure.

Marjorie Jane says she has a nice big room to play in called the Recreation Room. Isn't it nice the way things work out? We have a funny game in our bag that the children will enjoy playing at school, but I wasn't sure we ought to play it in the living room, but the Recreation Room will be just right.

Everyone get a chair and a partner. Put your chair close to your partner's, but not near anyone else's. That leaves the chairs in twos about the room. I am so glad we have straight chairs because they are better for our game.

Sit down in your chairs and hook one arm into that of your partner, and never, never, unhook it during the game.

Marjorie Jane, will you turn those extra chairs toward the wall so that we will know they are not in the game.

Every couple take the name of some fish, but do not tell anyone what you are going to be. You and your partner whisper together until you decide what fish name you want, because you are both one fish—not two, that's why you hook arms and never let go. You can't imagine a fish half in one place and half in another, can you?

Marjorie Jane and Robert are partners and they will be "it." Take your chairs away and put them toward the wall because they won't be in the game either. You are to be "Whales," and the whales do not need chairs. They walk around the room, arms hooked, and call out the name of every fish they can think of. First Marjorie Jane calls one and then Robert.

Any fish whose name is called gets up and follows (arms joined), and when the whales have several fish following them they may call "Stormy Sea" and all the fish following them must get to chairs as quickly as possible, because the whales wait until they are near a pair of chairs before they call. Then they sit down in these chairs and the fish left without chairs must be the new "whales." However, the problem is to get to a pair of chairs without letting go of your partner, for if you let go you have to be the whales and give your chairs to those that were left out.

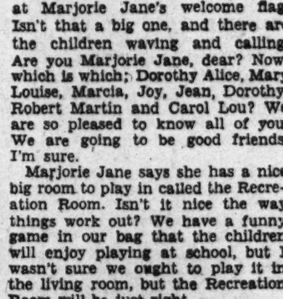
If the whale can't think of many fish, or if he wants more excitement he calls, "Calm Sea." At this signal all fish must stand up and follow (arms hooked), until he calls, "Stormy Sea." Such a scramble, or, I should say, "swim," for chairs!

The fish left each time is "it" the next time. You may keep the same names or change.

Good-by, Marjorie Jane, and thank you for your party. Good-by, all.

Next week we are flying to Tulsa, Oklahoma, to visit seven boys and girls.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Party at Marjorie Jane's Home.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It is the men who pay—
at least for gasoline, according to a nation-wide survey which reveals that 82 per cent of all gasoline sold at filling stations is purchased by men, and also that 92 per cent of filling station sales are for cash.

A "barter column"—
in a Rockland (Maine) paper carried the following advertisement: "I would exchange a dress coat, size 38, good as new, for a barrel of flour."

A marriage license—
is denied to Turkish applicants until they present a certificate showing that they know their new alphabet.

Brevities

New Yorker: The plan for a cheap and simple inaugural ceremony has been spoiled by a nation-wide demand for a great jubilee. There will be a half-million Democrats there, including seven or eight who are not looking for a job.

Pathfinder: Shirts are now being offered three for $1. This is really wonderful value. All you need now is the dollar.

Atlanta Constitution: Note to Ladies—Man loves his dog because the dog always thinks him a wonder.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

THOU hast not always promised me rest FROM my burden, but Thou hast always offered me rest IN my burden.—MATHESON.

The Adventures of Mr. Scroggins

Weather, Weather Everywhere

Reported by George L. Moore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A REPORT has reached Mr. Scroggins that some of his friends look to him for the weather records of Boston Common, and the venerable squirrel feels that this is entirely as it should be. Grandfather Scroggins, according to his distinguished grandson, gave to the groundhog the idea of coming from his hiding place every Candlemas Day and either casting a shadow or not casting one. This, according to Mr. Scroggins, was the first weather forecasting ever done. Grandfather Scroggins said that if the groundhog cast a shadow there would be six weeks of winter; if he didn't, there wouldn't, "and," says Mr. Scroggins, "what could be simpler!" Here is a weather report:

The most noted squirrel on Boston Common, if not in the world, leaned on his small cane and stared at a black puddle of water. He reached out and stirred it with his cane.

"That's water, Fib," he said gravely. The chipper sparrow chieftain nodded and clapped his wings.

"Yesterday," my lad Fib, "it wasn't water. It was ice."

Florrie whirred up and settled beside her two friends. "What's water and not ice?" she said with a series of copious one-eyed winks.

Scroggins pointed with his cane. "That was ice yesterday, Florrie. Today it's water."

Florrie went off into a busy season of winking. "When is ice not water and when is water not ice?"

Scroggins ignored the question with his usual tact.

"And because it's water today and ice yesterday, this puddle shows us what the weather is on Boston Common." He began walking slowly toward the Mall and his two friends strolled with him, that is, they were in the general party; but Fib would hop off on little side trips every now and then, and Florrie would wing into the air and return to the ground with equal suddenness.

"Weather!" said Scroggins, waving his cane in the general direction of Greater Boston. "Weather, weather, everywhere!" This observation so startled Fib and Florrie that they both flew off, in different directions. Scroggins walked slowly along, occasionally removing his high hat from his head and immediately replacing it.

"Weather!" he exclaimed to himself. "Who can get away from it!" He looked at the sky, cloudless and blue, and smiled. "You're blue today," he opined. "Tomorrow you'll probably be gray." He sniffed the air. "Dry today," he said, "but you'll probably be wet tomorrow and maybe snow."

"Today it may be so warm that even Mrs. Scroggins doesn't ask me to wear the tippet," the illustrious

"That Was Ice Yesterday."

squirrel said to himself. "Tonight it may be as cold as—cold, and I may wrap my tippet around my head when I go to bed. For week after week there's no snow. Then there's so much I can't leave the house for hours and hours.

"I predict that on Boston Common the weather will include for the next few weeks snow, rain, sunshine, wind, wet, dry, calm, clear air and foggy air, dry walks and wet walks, and a lot more."

Then the sunshine broke on the squirrel's face! He took off his hat, looked at the sky and burst into a run. "Hooray! Hooray!" he shouted. From all sides came flying sparrows and pigeons.

"What's the matter?" said Fib.

"Let's have a parade," said Scroggins, "in honor of Boston weather!"

Everyone cheered. The idea was spread to other Commoners. And it was a long parade, one of the longest, in fact.

In Lighter Vein

More Profitable

An Italian, whose fruit-barrow stood in a crowded street, grew annoyed at the way people continually handled his wares, pinching and mauling them. After a while he put a notice upon a large card. It read:

"If you must pincha da fruit, pincha da coconut."—*Pearson's.*

Faux Pas

In a fashionable restaurant, a new multimillionaire with no knowledge of French and no desire to expose his ignorance, pointed to a line on the menu and said to the waiter, "I'll have some of that."

"I'm sorry, sir," replied the waiter, "but the band is playing that now."
—*Light.*

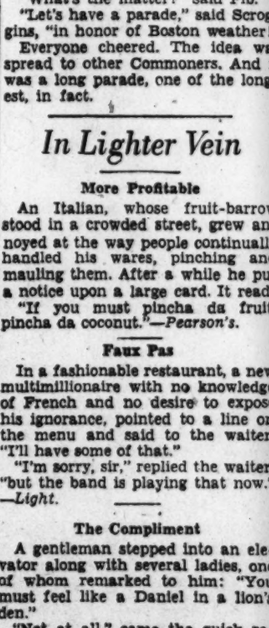
The Compliment

A gentleman stepped into an elevator along with several ladies, one of whom remarked to him: "You must feel like a Daniel in a lion's den."

"Not at all," came the quick retort. "I feel like a lion in a den of Daniels."

Pict-O-Grams

No. 1.



Send in your answers to the Feature Editor. The answers and names of winners will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to mention "Pict-O-Grams No. 1."

White Angel Jungle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

TWO years ago a woman was riding along the Embarcadero. Near Pier 23; she saw a number of ragged, hungry seamen. She went home, cooked food, and brought it back to them.

That was the beginning. For two weeks she fed 750 men daily; then, her own resources being exhausted, she began asking friends and acquaintances for food and used clothing.

From pieces of used timber, the men built a ship and named it "Haven of Rest." It is used as a storehouse and headquarters for the "White Angel," the name the men give Mrs. Jordon. The ship is white, and on the outside are painted "thank you columns" (names of individuals and firms that have contributed food and clothing).

Every night on the mast of the ship there is a light, which can be seen from the deck of incoming and outgoing vessels. Mrs. Jordon says that every person versed in sea signals knows that it is a light of distress; it means, "We need food and clothing."

Lumber that could be picked up was used to build a kitchen, a bunk house for the workers (who volunteer their services for the length of their stay), a washroom and shower, and a shed for the two barbers, who are kept busy all day. The one request that Mrs. Jordon makes of the men is that they keep clean and shaved.

One is impressed by the cleanliness of the "Jungle." There is even a little landscape gardening; one boulder-encircled pond contains goldfish, and an arched wooden bridge crosses it; on another pond, lilies are growing; and pet ducks enjoy the plot of adjacent green grass. There are a few flowers, and vines are climbing some of the walls. Windmills, a lighthouse, and other evidences of tools in skilled and willing hands adorn the roofs.

At 12 o'clock, dressed in a white uniform, Mrs. Jordon mounts to the deck of the ship and reads a few verses from the Bible to the respectful crowd of several hundred men. Then she takes her place behind a table, and with long-handled dippers she serves the beans or stew to the two lines of men. You may hear her call heartily, "Where's the old smile today?" "Lift up your faces; take it smiling, men." Then, in a low voice, "Off with those whiskers, brother," "Wash that face and neck, lad," "Why are you in the line, limping along? Go sit down; someone will wait on you; it doesn't cost any more."

Each man carries a tin can for a hot drink, and if there is dessert—which rarely happens now—the lines form a second time.

The spirit of this woman can be read in the inscriptions seen here and there: "Everybody Welcome"; "Enough for All and a Little to Spare"; "No Questions Asked"; "What Does It Matter?" "Food and Clothing Needed"; "For Humanity's Sake."

No one receives any salary. Everything is donated; nothing is sold. If any of the men are fortunate enough to earn any money for any kind of work on the outside, they bring their pay to "Mother Jordon" for the common fund.

The "White Angel Jungle" has been home to more than 1,000,000 men. It richly deserves support.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Demonstrate (J. A. M.)—The correspondent writes:

It is interesting to note in your column of Feb. 20 that it is admitted there are inconsistencies in Webster's. This has been my thought for a long time.

About five years ago I found an old edition of Webster's, published some 30 years previously, in which preference was given to *de-mon'-strate*. The derivation is from de monstro, "to show." Naturally, the original pronunciation followed the sound of the root. Why some reviser at a later date changed this, I could never understand. . . . On only two occasions have I heard *de-mon'-strate* in public.

There are inconsistencies in Webster's, and that is not at all astonishing when one considers the task of listing more than 400,000 words. What commonly appear to be inconsistencies, however, are oftentimes our own inconsistencies rather than those of dictionaries. Publishers stoutly insist that they do not dictate usage, merely chronicle it. The fact, then, that "demonstrate" is accented preferably on the first syllable today is evidence that cultured public speakers (in America, especially) have gradually been won over to that emphasis. The fault cannot be laid at the door of some revisionist. The harassed individual, perhaps, was not present the two times *de-mon'-strate* was uttered. Incidentally, the Oxford still prefers the emphasis on the second syllable.

This is as good a time as any to repeat that pronunciations are not given to us by decrees as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Language is growing. And here is a warning: If you do not want your grandchildren to say "He don't," "Between you and I," "They ain't," etc., now is the time to speak so as to give no further currency to such illiteracies.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Pure Purposes of Peace

THE world has witnessed in the last few days the most momentous event since the World War—the League of Nations' formal judgment against Japan. For the first time in history men have marshaled the moral might of world opinion to restrain the military might of a great nation. Thus is set in motion a laboratory test of a new instrument for settling the differences between nations.

Whether it proves effective will depend largely upon its quality. If it embodies truly moral might, its power can hardly be limited. A righteous judgment should be untainted by selfishness, unhampered by fear. There is much to indicate that the unanimous decision recorded at Geneva is in the main of this nature.

Primarily it is a condemnation of the use of force, rather than of a nation. Only as Japan resorts to force does the condemnation apply to her; the censure will cease to operate as soon as the Japanese people curb their militarists and seek to obtain their rights in Manchuria by the peaceful methods the nations have agreed always to employ.

Essentially the verdict is not in favor of China, but against an attack upon her which represents war in everything but name. No nation expects gain from this action except as all may gain by the stabilizing of economic and political relations which peace would bring. Whatever Japan may believe, the decision has been rendered by a disinterested and impartial jury of her peers.

This is no ultimatum of a diplomatic cabal, no device to maintain a balance of power. It is the considered judgment of a united world, taken not in anger but with greatest reluctance and only after seventeen months of investigation and pleading. It represents the righteous desire of earth's multitudes for an ending of strife expressed in the founding of the League. And it carries also the force of the nations' renunciation of war as an instrument of policy voiced in the Kellogg pact.

Japan herself has subscribed to these high purposes. And sooner or later the false fervor of conquest—that old blinder of nations—will abate in Japan and her people will recognize the quality and force of the judgment passed by forty-two nations last week in Geneva and since approved "in general" by the United States.

Meanwhile the other nations have need further to purify and clarify their purposes. Can they with consistency or conscience say to Japan and China, "You must stop this slaughter," while at the same time putting into their hands—at a profit—the weapons with which to prolong it? Yet they must be wise in halting the wretched traffic in arms. An embargo upon both belligerents in the Far East, such as Britain has declared temporarily, works out to the advantage of the aggressor, for Japan has munitions factories which can supply most of her requirements, while China has not.

Again—Are the other nations strong enough and sincere enough in the desire to organize peace that they are ready to make some sacrifices to carry out their announced purpose? So far they have shown their faith only in words. Will they pay the price of curtailed trade which a boycott would entail? They ask an aggressor to give up its conquest; what are they willing to give up to enforce their demand? To establish a method of preventing war, will they run the risk of applying an embargo which might bring war upon themselves?

If the nations' peace purposes are pure enough and firm enough, their moral might should suffice. There should be no need to invoke other sanctions. But there is urgent need that they examine themselves, that people and statesmen seek prayerfully to remove that "if." Only then will there open for the world the long-sought day of assured peace.

"Going Out for Business"

AMONG the modern emulators of Muhammad, who went to the mountain when he saw that the mountain wasn't coming his way, is a storekeeper in Arlington, Mass. Having failed to get business by waiting for it to come in and be served, he has adapted his methods to the times and announces on a huge sign out in front of his shop a "Going Out For Business Sale."

By using the word "for" rather than "of" he thus distinguishes himself from many of his less resolute fellow tradesmen. When a man is hopeful enough to try for a real increase in trade, the sign is pretty likely to do, to a certain extent, exactly what it says. Business is much more likely to follow where it is led than it is to be attracted to those who are about to desert it.

Humor of a sort there may be in such signs as "The Depression's Got Me at Last"—this one actually was seen in New York—and they may entice a few who vainly hope to profit by someone's else misfortune, but the Arlington merchant "goes them one better" in originality, offers a refreshing bit of humor, indicates an initiative and resourcefulness which augurs well for his own future, and encourages confidence in everyone about him. May his hunt be successful!

A National Housing Scheme

A PLAN recently proposed in connection with the housing of the working classes in Great Britain has an interest for peoples and governments throughout the world. The project rests on the concept that the housing of the people is a duty which should devolve on the whole nation; that it is far too important to be left to the speculative enterprise of scattered individuals; that it is highly expert work which demands the use of the highest intelligence and access to wide markets; and that it can be done most efficiently by a national organization closely in touch with local agencies.

Regional authorities which have already prepared fine town-planning schemes would derive encouragement and assistance from such an organization. Backward authorities which have neglected their duties would be shamed into taking action, or, for building purposes, would be superseded. Construction on a scale commensurate with national needs would receive a fresh impetus, and money cheaply borrowed would be profitably spent in the direct and indirect employment of labor.

The plan is one which might advantageously be tried out on a national scale in England, though in America the unit for a similar scheme would probably be the state. In any case the essence of the proposal is large-scale coördination under the control of a body working on strictly business lines but exclusively in the public interest.

The British Government has decided that the time has now come to abolish the subsidy, which has enabled much building to be done in Great Britain in recent years. It has been generally admitted that the effect of public grants has been to keep up the price of construction and to discourage competitive private building, especially in the case of smaller dwellings within the means of the poor. It has now become possible to throw the industry on its own resources, and the Government is able to adopt a different policy in the interests of national economy and for the encouragement of enterprising builders.

Experiments have been made by several organizations, and in one case on a very large scale by an industrial housing organization which began its operations in the mining areas of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. Under its auspices whole towns and villages were built. Clever architects were employed. Building schemes were devised on the largest scale. Good materials were advantageously bought direct from the producers. Staffs were kept in regular employment. It was found that good and attractive houses could be erected at a far lower price than anyone before had deemed possible.

The experience thus gained in certain industrial areas has led to the idea of setting up an organization for surveying and coördinating the building efforts of the whole country. Out of this has been developed a definite proposal for setting up a public utility organization, provided if possible with statutory powers, to act for or in liaison with local authorities, to carry out a national housing policy.

The Cart Before the Horse?

THE first section of the General Disarmament Convention to assume final form in Geneva is the portion providing for the establishment of a permanent disarmament commission. Before a definite degree of disarming is agreed upon, the instrumentality for executing the decisions of the conference is created. Before the law is complete, a grand jury is set up to enforce it.

This procedure has been the butt of some criticism in the conference itself. At the very session of the bureau which completed the draft of this section of the convention, the German delegate, Mr. Nadolny, remarked that his Government would have preferred to know what steps were to be taken toward disarmament before agreeing to the establishment of a permanent body to superintend its enforcement. His opinion was echoed by the delegates of Italy and Japan. It was an American delegate, Mr. Hugh D. Wilson, who last November caused some merriment by saying that he felt the bureau in proceeding thus was putting the cart before the horse.

Yet there is method in this apparent madness. Behind this procedure lies the conviction that disarmament is progressive, a gradual process, and that it must be continuous. The present conference will not, cannot, complete the gigantic task of disarming the nations. It has from the beginning been conceived of only as a single step in the long march toward the goal of enduring peace.

By providing for the permanent commission, the delegates at Geneva have initiated a perpetual disarmament conference. For it will be the function of the commission not only to see that the convention is observed, but to prepare for its periodic revision and renewal. It is to be hoped that whatever degree of disarmament the nations may accept this year, they will be ready and willing to go further five years hence. Periodic revisions should keep the convention up-to-date, abreast of the times. The permanent commission will be able to foresee the possibilities of progress and prepare for their realization.

To reach an agreement on future methods of enforcement before fixing the limits of armaments is to give evidence of determination that whatever is gained this year in the fight against war shall not be lost hereafter. Is it not well that this determination should be registered now, rather than later?

Because a permanent commission has been approved, no one is going to do less for disarmament while the conference lasts. On the contrary, the nations desire to have as many important decisions as possible placed on record while their full delegations are in Geneva. They do not wish to leave fundamental problems to a permanent board. This was one of the chief arguments against the proposal made last December by Mr. Norman H. Davis, that a brief and summary convention should be drawn up before Christmas, and the rest left to the permanent commission. The nations were almost unanimous in declaring that negotiations had not yet reached a point where their conclusion could be left to such a commission.

"The horse," said Mr. Wilson, "is reduction of armaments. The cart is the machinery for supervision." The setting up of supervision machinery no doubt will be looked upon by some as one more example of the tendency to beat about the bush and postpone action on actual disarmament. And it is not overdifficult to understand such a suspicion. But if the cart has been placed before the horse, one can at least rejoice that so stout a vehicle has been constructed, able to endure a long and productive journey. The horse, after all, will find its place between the shafts.

A Monumental Issue

THE writer of a letter to The London Times has recently hazarded a daring guess that the reason the ancient Romans inscribed their monuments in Latin is that Latin was their native language. Now, Englishmen (and Americans, no less) have a native language. Why, then, do they not use it on their public buildings and memorials, instead of so often employing a tongue that ninety-nine people out of a hundred cannot understand? There is some justice in the complaint. When in Rome, do as the Romans do, may on occasion be a sound piece of advice; but there seems little point in doing as the Romans did, when in London, Boston, or Los Angeles.

Yet in one respect Latin fits in better with the monumental style of prose than does English. A chief necessity for stone inscriptions is brevity. Here Latin undoubtedly scores. It does not find prepositions prepossessing; the definite article it definitely rejects. Compared with English, in any of its variations, it is a very Coolidge among languages.

A case can, therefore, be made out for Latin inscriptions. But care should be taken to see that the case is correct. In London, at any rate, this is not always so. If Cicero were entertained at Buckingham Palace, and fancied an after-dinner stroll in the Mall, the greatest possible care would have to be taken to keep him engaged in earnest conversation, lest his eyes glance up at the Admiralty Arch, which faces the Palace and has on it the curious information that it was erected by 1910 agreeable citizens—"Cives: Gratissimi:: MDCCCCX." Cicero, being a man of affairs as well as a scholar, would doubtless perceive that the inscription was intended to say that the arch had been built by grateful citizens in 1910. But this discovery would hardly raise his opinion of the standard of scholarship in the western world.

Air Lanes to South America

WHEN the steamship L'Atlantique burned off the coast of France, aside from the regret at the loss involved, the main reaction of many who read the descriptions of this south Atlantic Leviathan was astonishment at learning that such a large floating city was used exclusively between European and South American ports. With its shops, brokerage offices, cafés, orchestras, theaters and other luxurious appointments, the S. S. L'Atlantique was a miniature reproduction not only of Paris but of Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. Life aboard was lively and interesting. This ship and the others in the same lanes stand in contrast to the excellent but plainer and more practical vessels which ply between New York and Rio and Buenos Aires.

In more recent days other news has indicated that Europe is bending every effort to woo the trade and travel of Latin America and its peoples. The Graf Zeppelin, it is announced, is about to resume its commutation services from Germany to Brazil. Last summer it flew across the south Atlantic and back with clocklike regularity and proved the efficiency of this form of transportation. With the success of the Germans came a stimulus to other nations to prove the practicability of their own favorite forms of air travel.

Jean Mermoz, flying for France, successfully completed a flight from his native land to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, and was enthusiastically received everywhere he landed. On his way back to France he must have passed somewhere en route the little plane of Capt. J. A. Mollison, the representative of Great Britain, in the race for Latin-American carrying business. Both these intrepid fliers have done much to prove that the lighter-than-air craft cannot claim a monopoly of the air over the south Atlantic's hazardous route.

With the regularly established service of American planes flying to Latin America and back, it would appear that no continent is now better connected with all the important trade centers of the world. The meaning of this to Latin America need hardly be commented upon, but the importance of Latin America itself in the trade of the world as brought out by these eager aeronautic efforts is more than significant. Business men are back of the aviators; they have long since discovered the commercial value of Latin America and are outrunning the scholar and artist who have been discovering the cultural riches of Latin-American civilization. Since it is the latter who can weave the most effective ties to bind continents together, they must rejoice at seeing how accessible Latin America has become in recent years and months.

Editorial Notes

Possibly the facilities of the two government bureaus that recently determined, at the request of an Oklahoma citizen, how far a flea can jump and how far a bullfrog hops might be invoked to ascertain for the rest of us just how much wood that woodchuck really would chuck.

The "mode of the day" among certain African natives calls for the uniforms of street car conductors which have been sent from Glasgow, Scotland. Perhaps the "mode of the future" will necessitate street cars as well.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Stealing a Friend's Mail—Prohibition and the Movies—Some Little Ironies of War

IT IS fortunate that the United States Government secured possession of the second volume of Major Yardley's revelations as to the international activities of a certain bureau in the State Department, and particularly the department's success in acquiring and translating the secret communications of the Japanese Government to its Ambassador at Washington.

When I was in Tokyo in 1931 I found Japan very much wrought up by the book by Major Yardley called "The American Black Chamber." In this book he describes the methods by which this branch of the American Secret Service unravels ciphers, and deciphers cryptograms employed by nations in sending diplomatic correspondence by cable or wireless. In war time, of course, every nation does that, even purloining in this fashion the correspondence of its allies. That it should be done in peace time doesn't seem to be quite so reasonable, for no one would suggest that it was proper for one government to slit the diplomatic pouch of a friendly nation, extract its correspondence, read it, and replace it, and yet practically to decipher secret wireless messages is just as unethical.

I was surprised in Japan to find the press and the people making a major issue out of Yardley's first book. It was being printed in chapters in the daily newspapers, and Japanese friends of mine were very bitter in their denunciation of this form of eavesdropping. Now it appears the Major has written a second book, entitled "Japanese Diplomatic Secrets," in which he describes how messages sent from Tokyo to the Japanese delegation to the Washington Arms Conference were decoded. In view of the international trouble aroused by the first one, it seems rather an indefensible act for its author and publisher to try the same thing again. Japan ought to recognize in the prompt intervention of the United States Government to prevent the publication of the book a decidedly friendly gesture.

* * *

I have recently seen in print extracts from a speech purported to have been made by Carl Laemmle, president of the Universal Pictures Corporation, to exhibitors of pictures. In it he used this language:

> A large part of the money which will go to the saloons for beer and beer taxation will come out of the movie business.
>
> The movie business never took such a spurt as it did when saloons were closed, when prohibition was first enacted as a law.
>
> Arouse the women of this country to the dangers attendant upon the return of the saloon—just accomplish that much and you'll never have the saloons to worry about.

And much more to the same effect. But why is it that in the face of these evident facts the movies for years have been holding prohibition up to ridicule, and depicting violations of the law as commendable and universal? I have not the data at hand, but I have little doubt that Mr. Laemmle's own company has made many films that have treated prohibition in precisely this fashion.

* * *

A curious example of the inconsistency of war is furnished by a story sent from Tientsin by a correspondent of the New York Times who normally is strongly anti-Japanese. He says: "Thousands of Chinese, fearful lest defeated Chinese troops retire southward and loot the city, began swarming yesterday into the Japanese concessions and other foreign-controlled areas." In other words, these terrified Chinese fled from the menace of their own armies to seek sanctuary in the territory controlled by their enemy, the Japanese.

The incident rather parallels a situation which arose in the Philippines shortly after the United States took Manila. The United States forces in the islands were not strong enough to garrison any town save Manila alone. Americans had taken the capital with the aid of the Filipino insurrectos, at which time American officials and press were overenthusiastic over the patriotism and soldierly bravery of these allies. But as soon as the United States forces were installed in the city, the thought came to the Administration at Washington that it might be well to keep it. The Filipino allies thereupon became a very embarrassing factor. They were numerous, well-armed, and active in all parts of the islands. There was danger that they might seize and occupy several other towns.

What was the strategy by which this menace was met? The United States appealed to the Spaniards whom it had recently been fighting, and who were still, pending ratification of the general treaty, its enemies, to hold these Philippine cities against its friends. The ally of yesterday became the enemy of today, and the foeman of yesterday an associate in holding the territory taken from him. It was all very ridiculous and contradictory, with a touch of opéra bouffe, but, after all, war is all these things plus the horrible brutality, inhumanity, and savagery which constitute its chief characteristics.

The Struggle for Jehol

THE name of Jehol (pronounced as nearly as it can be pronounced "Ruh-huh") recurring so frequently in the newspapers will send the student of history back to his books. For the place has the flavor of something rich but half-remembered, strange and mysterious but somehow familiar.

Of course, the city was the Fontainebleau of the Manchu Emperors of China, who ruled China for nearly 300 years, till the dynasty was overthrown in 1911. Here, on one of the mountains, the great Ch'ien Lung built a retreat from the dusty heat of Peking, complete with parks and palaces, pagodas and pavilions. A week by palanquin from Peking, the Manchu court made the journey every year. Ch'ien Lung's successors found Jehol convenient for other reasons. On two occasions they climbed up to Jehol in flight from foreign "barbarians" engaged in war with China—"opening up" China, they called it.

A few days ago the war lord whose authority has been rubbed out of Manchuria climbed that same road to Jehol. Now it is a motor road, and the capital of the Province lies only two days distant from Peking. Chang Hsiao-liang is not running away from an enemy. He is going to meet him. Much displeasure has been visited on Chang's head because so far he has not made any personal effort to come to grips with the Japanese. At last he is making the attempt, and the Chinese will be hoping that he will give as good an account of himself as did Tsai Ting-kai at Shanghai.

Chang Hsiao-liang is at the head of 100,000 troops. But much more of a support than his army is the terrain. Jehol Province is about as big as Kansas. But it is the antithesis in appearance from that flat and smiling state. Imagine a combination of the bad lands of the Dakotas and the mountains of Colorado and you have some notion of Jehol. That is what the countryside looks like to the combined force of 60,000 Japanese and "Manchoukuoans" who are moving in from the east. They will have to scramble over ice floes, endure blizzard conditions at a temperature of thirty below zero, and scale several mountain ranges before they come in sight of Ch'ien Lung's palaces. And here they will see them snugly perched on mountain tops.

The operation to which the Japanese have set their hands promises to be formidable, even if the Chinese defenders yield them passage, which apparently they will not do without a struggle.

One would think that such a bleak and sparsely populated area would not be worth fighting over. The map makes all the difference. Jehol is the key to the North China plains, as the Manchu who first raised the war cry against China knew. He allied to himself the Mongol tribes of this territory before daring to fall upon China. Then it has been the breeding ground for Chinese guerrilla warfare against Manchoukuo. Chinese volunteers quartered in the Jehol hills have been a thorn in the side of Manchoukuo ever since it was established. Finally, Jehol stands between Manchuria and Mongolia, where Russian activities have for many years perturbed the Japanese.

Henry Pu Yi, Manchu Regent of Manchoukuo, is probably awaiting with trepidation the outcome of this momentous struggle. His "capital" at Changchun is a railway junction, more like Russia than China. He would not be an Oriental if he were not dreaming at this minute that some day he might be walking in the parks and inhabiting the pavilions which his illustrious forbear built and used. But the romance, unfortunately, is far from romantic. This Manchu would still be a pawn in Jehol, moving at the behest of his masters, for whom imperial power will come to rest at Jehol City, if the operation were successful. Or will they find that Jehol merely whets their imperialistic appetite for more territory?

H. B. E.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"Roosevelt's Invitation"

ENGLAND has been invited to Washington for the beginning of March to discuss the revision of war debts. . . . The result of the last conversation between Hoover and Roosevelt may well be regarded today as an advance in the war debts question, since there now is the certainty that Roosevelt will get to work on this problem immediately after he assumes office. It is equally clear what method he thinks of adopting. It is, as was to be expected, to deal individually with each debtor state, and for concessions in the matter of war debts in return for concessions in some other sphere. It is not expressly stated in the declaration of both Presidents that it is intended to negotiate with all. Hence in this invitation to England alone a definite turning-point cannot be seen. . . .

But we do not doubt that the negotiations with England will only be the starting point for a reasonable settlement of all debts incurred in America during the war by the Allies. The hope that in March the way will be opened to liberate world economy from its fateful political debts can and should hardly again be disappointed. It must be fulfilled quickly since, as the experts, now at Geneva preparing for the World Economic Conference have repeatedly and finally declared "there is no more time to be lost."

The negotiations between the United States and its debtors will decide what can be hoped from the World Economic Conference. The conviction that there is no point in talking about the reconstruction of a normal-functioning world economic system until there is clarity regarding the war debts and the reparations which are, at least formally, dependent upon them, has in the interval become almost universal. . . . —Translated from *Frankfurter Zeitung.*

The Best Board of Film Censors

THE Ministerial Alliance of Greater St. Louis urges federal censorship of motion pictures, basing its plea on the fact that the industry's plan of self-improvement has failed, and so has supervision by city and state boards. This may be true, but the most potent form of censorship has not failed, for it has scarcely been tried. By that we mean censorship by families and by individuals.

If, in the parents' opinion, children are harmed by seeing sensational pictures, the best remedy is to keep them at home when such pictures are being shown at the neighborhood movie house. Newspapers and magazines publish adequate reviews of motion pictures, and only a little effort is required for any parent to know what sort of film it is when he sees the title advertised. Lists of pictures recommended by various organizations as suitable for "family night" also are useful for guidance. Individual censorship, by the same foreknowledge, means remaining at home when a picture that seems objectionable is to be exhibited.

Most censorships by outside authority adopt the idea of trimming all pictures down to a standard acceptable for children. This is not the practice with literature or the drama, in both of which definite juvenile and adult boundaries exist. Then why should there not be motion pictures addressed to adults? If the producers overstep the limits of public tolerance, then absentee censorship can be made effective.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Fewer Lynchings

IN ITS annual report on lynchings in the United States, the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches strikes a distinct note of encouragement. Apparently, this blot on American civilization is fast disappearing.

The council's body of inquiry has found that, during 1932, there occurred just eight of these mob murders. Six of the victims were Negroes and two of them white men. There was no geographical significance in the report.

This . . . number . . . is to be compared with thirteen for the year preceding and thirty-one for the year before that. . . .

The reason for this lies largely in massed public opinion. Lynching, for any cause, has become decidedly unpopular in this country. It is an affront to the courts, which are set up to do even justice as between man and man. It reveals weakness in government, which should be prepared at all times to deal effectively with mobs.

In this work the newspapers have rendered yeoman service. In season and out, they have preached against mob murders. Several years ago a Virginia editor won the Pulitzer prize for such a series of articles. No right-thinking man can do other than denounce this practice. Never-ceasing crusades against it at last are bearing magnificent fruit.—*Richmond* (Va.) *Times-Dispatch.*